LOUISVILLE JOURNAL Prentice, Menderson, & Osborne JOUENAL OFFICE BUILDING.

Sween street, between Third and Fenrik FERRE OF SUBSCRIPTION-IN ADVANCE.

THE LATE CAPTAIN CRAVEN .- Captain Tunis Augustus McDonough Craven, who was lost on the Monitor Tecumseh during Farragut's attack on Mobile, was a native of New Hampshire, and entered the navy as midshipman on the 2d of February, 1829. He served in 1830 in the sloop-of-war Boston, of the Mediterranean squadron, and in 1834 joined the sloopof-war St. Louis, in West India waters. In 1835 he was warranted as a passed midshipman, and in 1836 was a short time engaged at the National Observatory, but, seeing that this was not satisfactory work, he asked to be relieved, and was, at his own request, placed

of the most useful and excellent officers. In 1841 he was promoted to a lieutenancy, and was attached to the sloop-of-war Falmouth till 1843, when he was transferred to the receiving-ship North Carolina at New York. A short time after he was on the stereship Lexington, and from 1844 to 1847 was on

on the Coast Survey, of which he became one

In the latter year he was on the craise taken by the Dale, of the Pacific squadron. From 1850 to 1858 he was employed on the Coast Survey, visited on official business the Isthmus of Darien, and, leaving the Coast Survey in 1859, was appointed to the command of the steamer Mohawk, of the home squadron, stationed off the coast of Cuba, to intercept

When the rebellion broke out, Captain Cra ven was placed in command of the Crusader, and had an important share in preserving for the Union the Fortress of Key West. The Board of Underwriters of New York presented his wife with a service of plate, and sent to the Captain a complimentary letter, in appreciation of the desire he had always evinced to render such assistance to the commerce of our country as could properly be extended in the performance of duty, and for rendering, on several occasions, important services to American vessels in distress in the vicinity of Key West, Florida.

In April, 1861, Captain Craveu was ap pointed commander of the new sloop Tuscarora, and was sent after rebel pirates. His unsuccessful chase after the Alabama worried him, and as soon as possible he sought more active service, and applied for the command of one of the monitors. He took charge of the Tecumseh early in the present year, and joined the James river flotilla. Recently he was ordered to reinforce Admiral Farragut, and with him made the assault on the defences of Mobile. A rebel torpedo blew up the Tecumseh, and Captain Craven was not permitted to share in the victory which apparently awaits our fleet at Mobile.

Captain Craven was a brave, true-hearted serve his country, devoted to the service in which the greater part of his life was spent, and thoroughly trained, not only in all that belongs to seamanship, but in the highest branches of his profession. He was one of the and most skilful officer; a man ever ready to best hydrographers in this country, and his services on the Coast Survey were invaluable. He had served his country over thirty-six years, and his loss will be severely felt; but he died as brave men like to die, facing the

A WOMAN SCLDING.-A very good-looking soldier "gal," says the Nashville Press, made her appearance at the Provost Marshal's office in Nashville on Tuesday night, dressed In a suit of blue, with artillery trappings. She was arrested by Lieut. Fletcher, who states that she enlisted Monday morning as a member of battery O, 1st Tennessee artillery, under the name of John Hoffman. She gives her real name as Louisa Hoffman, says her father and mother reside in New York city. She further states that she originally belonged to the 1st Virginia cavalry, and was in both of the Bull Run fights. Since that time she engaged herself as cook in the 1st Ohio regiment, becoming tired of which avocation, she determined to enlist as a soldier in the artillery service. She makes a very handsome soldier, and it looks like a pity that she should be deprived of the privilege of following a life she seems so much devoted to.

MILITARY EXECUTION AT JEFFERSON CITY, We learn from the Missouri State Times that John P. Wilcex, convicted of bushwhacking, was shot by military order at Jefferson City on Friday last. Wilcox was condemned by a military commission, and the sentence of death approved by General Brown some months since. He was reprieved by General Rosecrans, though still kept in confinement. Wilcox effected an escape from the military prison, but was recaptured, and the band of Shumates's guerillas, with which he had been connected, still continuing their depredations, in spite of an order of General Brown, that Wilcox should be shot upon the repetition of these offences, he was executed at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon. In his statement to the clergy man who attended him, Wilcox insisted that he was not a bushwhacker, and made out a strong case of injured innocence, but the authorities could not see it.

We heard yesterday, says the Wheeling Intelligencer of Monday, a very good joke on General Hunter and staff, which, though it occurred some time ago, has never appeared in print. When the General was moving from Parkersburg to Cumberland via Clarksburg, it was decided by the military authorities at the latter place to fire a salute upon the arrival of the train. The guns were brought out, and when the whistle was heard the firing commenced. Instantly the lights were put out, and every man upon the train dropped flat upon the floor of the cars, supposing the train was being fired upon by the rebels. The alarm which was felt for a time was soon turned into merriment when the facts were made known.

The coal-oil well recently sunk near Rockhaven, Meade county, Kentucky, we are informed, is but thirty-five feet deep, and yields from eighty to eighty-five barrels of crude oil per day. A number of other wells are being sunk in that vicinity, and the prospect is, that, in Meade county, Kentucky, and Crawford county, Indiana, we shall soon have a coal-oil excitement equal to that in Pennsylvania a few years ago.

The fish in Little river, Conn., were poisoned the other day with sulphuric acid, from a factory at Hartford. There had been a total stoppage of water near the factory for twenty-four hours, and the poison as soon as the water was "let off" by the heavy rains entered the river below in large doses.

A sarcophagus of marble, after the old English style, and cruciform in shape, is to be placed over the grave of the late Rev. Thomas Starr King by the Unitarian parish in San In carrying out this purpose, the emains are to be removed from the church to tion of the morument will take place during the stay of the Rev. Dr. Bellows in California.

The bypocrite stretches out his arms warm-None can sound the depths of the human

bosom like a stethescopist.

LETTER FROM HON. AMOS KENDALL. BANGOR, ME., July 29, 1864.

SIR: You close your letter accepting the omination as a candidate for the Vice-Presi-ency by the Baltimore Convention with an ppeal to your "old friends of the Democratic erty proper," and, as a life-long member of hat party, I am tempted to respond to that

You and I do not disagree in relation to the ong-standing of the Southern conspiracy which culminated in the existing rebellion. We do not disagree as to the duty of the Govcan, forcibly if they must'—but I do not sub-scribe without essential qualification to your assertions that slavery was the cause of the re-bellion, or that "experience has demonstrated its incompatibility with free and republican

Was the Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts or the Whiskey rebellion in Pennsylvania, caused by slavery? What if the Union had been troken up on the tariff question? Gen. Jackson, in the passage which you quote from one of his letters, truly and prophetically aid, "the tariff was only a pretext, and dis-nion and a Southern Confederacy the real bject. The next pretext will be the negro or slavery question." A prefext is not a cause; the cause lies back of the pretext. It is something which, if avowed, might defeat the object, and it is, therefore, covered up under a pretext. Calhoun would have secured little support to his anti-tariff theories, if he had au-nounced that the sause of the movement was his own and his friends' pride and ambition, and his object a Southern Confederacy, in the government of which those passions might be gratified. Hence, the tariff was thrust forward as the pretext or ostensible cause. Not succeed-ing under that pretext, Gen. Jackson foresaw ing under that pretext, Gen. Jackson forces we that the conspirators would resort to another, the cause and the object being still the same. Nullification and secession were the outbreakings of the same conspiracy under different prefexts, having the same cause—pride and ambition—and aiming at the same end—the establishment of an independent Southern And do you really think that slavery is "in-

compatible with free and Republican government?" Was there no Republican government in Athens, Sparts, or Rome? Has Masachusetts or Tennessee never had a "free and Republican government?" In my humble onception, "experience"—our own experience
-has proved exactly the reverse of your conns. The United States and each of the four States have enjoyed all the blessngs of "free and Republican government." and may enjoy them again if they will, slavery or no slavery. If slavery was the cause of the rebellion against the Union, why did it not prevent the formation of the Union? Why, with this fatal disease at its heart, has it lived over three score years and ten, and not only lived, but grown and prospered without a precedent in the history of nations? Will you ask me why it is, if slavery be ot the cause of the rebellion, that it was riginated and is led by slaveholders? I answer, they became its authors and leaders, not because they were slaveholders, but because they enjoyed a monopoly of the cotton cul-ture in the United States which brought un-told wealth into their coffers, producing its natural effect upon the human heart. The effect of great wealth is the same everywhere, no matter how acquired. Its possessors illy ment. The spirit which it generates is always bestile to a Democratic Republican government. It is so now in the North as well as the

South, and will continue to be so, whether slavery be abolished or not.

But you may say that it is slavery which has secured this inordinate wealth to the masres. Not so much slavery as the cotton gin.

Not so much slavery as the improved manufacturing machinery of Lowell, Manchester and the like. It is they, and not slavery, which have so cheapened cotton fabrics for the uses of man as measurably to drive all others of similar character, such as woollens and linlous if one should seriously maintain that the cotton gin or the manufacturing machinery was the cause of the rebellion. Yet it is they, and not the labor of the slave, which have given cotton its pre-eminence in the marts of commerce and showered riches upon the Southern planters. And will not the effect be precisely the same if cotton should be hereafter raised by free labor? Indeed, if the cheratter raised by free labor? shed theory be true, that free labor is cheaper than slave labor, the abolition of slavery would increase the profits of the cotton culture, and enhance the income of the planters. generating with a more vigorous growth those passions which have now deluged the

ountry in blood. The causes of the rebellion lie beyond the each of legislation, and have their sources in the laws of nature and the depravity of the human heart. Destroy slavery and you still have done but little to remove them. If you could diffuse the cotton culture over the whole Inion and equalize the profits of labor North that inordinate wealth in which rebellion is generated, and thus far diminish its causes. But to reach its real source, you must purify made to esteem themselves as no better than the poor, and the proud content themselves with a common lot under the government of he people.

The Democratic party of the North, with a

few exceptions, is not and never was a pro-slavery party. They were and are always eady to hall emancipation in a peaceful and egal way, and to acquiesce in the extinguishnent of slavery as one of the legitimate conquences of a protracted rebellion. It is not eir love of slavery; but their love of liberty, of the Constitution, and the Union, which is duces them to oppose the emancipation policy of the Administration. They see in that poly as illustrated in the President's emanci nation proclamation, his plan of reconstruc-ion and the acts of Congress on the subject, an overturning and reversal of the principles which form the foundations of our system of government. In that system, the people, acting through their State organizate adopted the Constitution of the Un tates, granting certain powers to the United ments. It was optional with each State to adopt the Constitution or not. Some of them did not adopt it until after it had been put in operation over the States which had adopted it. In the meantime, the dissenting States were, in every sense of the word, independent nations. And they would have remained such unto this day had they not subsequently adopted the Constitution and come into the Union. In so doing they surrendered a certain portion of their sovereign powers, but reserved all the rest. In the exercise of their reserved powers, the States are just as sover-eign as they ever were—just as sovereign as he United States in the exercise of the granteach as absolute within the scope of its own

Legitimate State rights are composed of all the powers reserved to the States when they respectively assented to the Constitution. Among them, pa pably and undeniably, is the power to regulate the relations between man and wife, parent and child, master and apprentice, master and servant, bond or free. Have the United States power to regulate marriage settlements or grant divorces within the States? Can Congress or the President, under any pretext, free the child from his parent or the apprentice from his master? What would the country think if the President were to issue a proclamation declaring all boys free from their parents at the age of sixteen, and pledging the military power of the Union to support them in the assertion of their liberty? t would be an intolerable violation of indiidual and State rights, but no more uncontitutional than a proclamation purporting to free the servant, bond or free, from the lawful

authority of his master.

But it is said that the Southern rebels have orfeited all rights under the Constitution and laws. What if they have? Does that release the President from his obligation to the Contitution and laws in dealing with them? Is here any principle recognized in our system of government which can justify him in be-coming judge, jury, and executioner, depriving even notorious criminals of property, if not of life, without the intervention of the

courts of justice?

But the assumptions of the President in this and other matters are justified upon the plea of the "war power," and the President himself claims the right to do anything which he may thick will sid him in suppressing the rebellion, the Constitution notwithstanding. I have scarcely patience, sir, to discuss a proposition so monstrous and so absurd. We live under a Constitution made for war as well as peace but upon this theory it is virtually suspended as soon as war occurs, and the President b In the United States now enjoys liberty and property under any other tenure than the will of Abraham Lincoln. If he should take it into his each of the war, he could, in his own opinion, rightfully seize, not only the property of every mar, loyed and disloyal, and all his sons capable of heaving aims, but slee his wife and little ones. We have already seen this power exercised to a most slarming extent.

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We all of the two the court-martial. We are trying a drunken corporal, and find aim coult for the court matter.

Louisville. On the little of the midding in the midding in the court matter and sits of disgrating in the as soon as war occurs, and the Fresheld becomes a Dictator, with all the powers of an absolute monarch. Upon this theory no man in the United States now enjoys liberty and property under any other tenure than the will of Abraham Lincoln. If he should take it into his head that it would conduce to the success

We see it in the unreasonable searches and seizures of persons and papers, in direct vio-lation of the Constitution. In arrests of obnoxious individuals and their imprisonment without warrant or charges preferred, and in some instances cut off from all communication with family, friends, or

> In the suppression of newspapers and wanton screet of Editors.
>
> In kidnapping and sending out of the counwhole civilized world.

whole civilized world.

In the assumption by the President of the power to regulate the right of suffrage in the States, and establish minority and aristocratic governments under the pretext of guarantee-

ing republican governments.
In imposing illegal and degrading oaths, treating loyal men as rebels and insulting them with the alternative of giving up either their slave property or their right of suffrage. In using the army to drive legal voters from the polls and secure the election of the par-

tisens of the men in power.

Why, sir, under this tremendous "War Power," as asserted and practised upon, the President may not only use the army to secure his own re-election, but may overthrow all State governments, turn Congress out of doors, and abelish the Constitution! Why not? Has he not already subverted the Constitution in many essential particulars, and has he not just as much right to subvert the whole? Has he not overthrown several State governments, and may he mot, by the same right, overthrow the whole? He has a policy for the suppression of the rebellion; he is proposed for re-election for the express purpose of carrying out that policy; he claims the right to do anything under the "War Power" which may conduce to that end. If, therefore, his re-election be deemed essential to that end, why may he not, under this mon-strous "War Power," send his armies into the loyal States to drive all opponents from the polls? It would only be doing on a large scale what has been done on a smaller scale in Delaware, Maryland, and Kentucky. And should he be re-elected and any State governments or Congress itself should presume to oppose his policy for the suppression of the rebellion, what, upon this theory, is to prevent his sweeping them all away and by the aid of his white and more subservient black troops making himself the Lord Protector of our

But there is a constitutional "War Power." simple in its principles and readily applicant to the present state of the country. It look upon the seceded States, of right and in law, as much States in the Union as they ever were. It looks upon Congress as fully empowered to put, as the disposition of the President, all the men of the country, black and white, and all of their property, for the sup-pression of the rebellion. It considers it the duty of the President to use these means for the purpose of conquering and disarming the rebel hosts and protecting the people in the re-sumption and exercise of their civil and constitutional rights and duties. Everything be-yond this is USURPATION. The second distance need no reconstruction. Let the Government but put down the armed rebellion, and the mass of the people would unconditionally and gladly return to their allegiance. But you will not let them! You impose upon them barsh and degrading terms. Instead of conciliating, you drive them to desperation. To gratify a Northern faction, one portion of which is too embitions of place and navar to which is too ambitious of place and power to be patriotic, and another too blinded by fanat cism to be just or prudent, you have diverted the war from its only legitimate object, and, rushing over the dead bodies of myriads of Northern as well as Southern men, are trampling on all the barriers of the white man's liberty in pursuit of the phantom of negro freedom! The world has never witnessed a more wicked and fatal delusion!

I, sir, would also appeal, not from the high position of a candidate for office, but from the station of a private citizen who has long since lived out his political and now almost his natural life, "to my old friends, the Democratic party proper." I look upon the great mass of that party as the only truly loyal party in the country-loyal to "the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was." N party ever had a better chance to honor them-selves and save their country than had that party in 1862. The tide of public opinion was decidedly in their favor, and had they been true to themselves, they would now control the government. But by equivocal dis-cussions, timid counsels, and in some instances the support of men whose loval was questioned, they suffered their adroit and unprincipled adversaries to fix upon the whole perty the stain of disloyalty. Under this imputation they lost in 1863 the ground they had gained in 1862. Let them not in 1864 repeat he errors of 1863. The tide of public opin-on is now decidedly against the Administra tion; but the people are still devoted to the Union and will not vote for the men who have the smell of disloyalty upon their garments. Let the Democratic party put forward candidates of undoubted leyalty, who re prepared to say to the people of the secedd States, in the language of General Jackson The Federal Union must be preserved; but on and your States will become entitled to ill your original rights and privileges under the Constitution as soon as there shall be no armed rebel within your borders."

It is my firm conviction that such a course will secure an overwhelming victory to the Democratic party in November next, and to their country reunion and peace. It canno be, that even New England is willing to sacri fice all her able young and middle-aged men in a protracted war waged, not for the Union, out for the mere purpose of giving liberty to regro slaves in distant States. But should the Democratic party this year select for their leading candidates men whose devotion to the preservation of the Union is doubtful, then ove wee, protracted wees, be to them and their ountry.

AMOS KENDALL.

(Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.) FACTS AND FANCIES FROM THE SUNNY SOUTH. CHATTANCOGA, Aug. 12, 1864.

Let us have a chapter on morals. You are ware that Bacchus had a companion named about town, much to the amusement of his enuses now-a-days, but the ass they ride is hemselves. Those were times in which mor-le were as loose as quick-sand.

Astronomers calculate with mathematical coursey the precise time when eclipses and

other great phenomena are to take place. have no faith in astrology, though you w nd that the readers of the New York Tribune and other weak literature have. Geologists prove the number of years it takes to build to a mountain from the elimensions of the Slieve gamon to that of the King Mountain crowner y Mont Blanc. If, from causes and effect, cientific gentlemen deduct positive con-lusions as to the formation of the earth and the appearance at a certain time of opaque or brilliant bodies upon the surface of the Heavens, why cannot moralists also for the same reason argue as to the similarity of morals in different ages and amongst different nations. When the sceptre of the Roman was polluted by that traditionary tyrant Nero, morals were at a low ebb, at a gre among that mighty people, and especially were the inhabitants of the World's Mistress great and mighty Rome-wild in their orofligacy and corrupt. I will not draw any personal parallel between President Lincoln and the Emperor Nero. The latter was a monter, the former is a myth, and more properly

pecimen of humanity. But the morals of that age, in which lived a uler who fiddled while the chief city of his mpire was burning, may well be compared to the day and age in which lives a ruler whose own person alone is the embodiment of all the virtue and honesty of his republic. Alas for such destitution! Gibbon tells us that the corruption and crimes of the people of the Roman empire was more effective in undermixing and destroying its liberties and power han the fierce assaults of the hordes and vandals of Northern Europe. Are we not in reater danger of loosing our liberties from he awful depravity which stalks abroad in the and, from the corruption and imbedility of our leaders and public servants, than from the military power of armed traitors, now warring against the life and existence of the nation? Well might we study the life and death of the Roman Empire and the Roman Republic. What a light-house is the history of the French evolution to guard us against deluging our

vast graveyard. Having intrenched myself behind so many moral fortifications, I can leave my enemies to attack the positions therein defined, while with my friends I can have a little chat which goes to make up a good square meat of intel-ectual erjoyment, something we have not principle, that, no matter how good the beef-steak is, and how plentiful itself, and all the more substantial eatables are, still a little des-sert and a little pie add much toward giving genuine good feeling to the gastronom

A MODEL DEPARTMENT.

abettors. Major-General Steadman was as al, worthy of emulation, he comme ase of the "wild beasts," and to day, not ye two menths since his inauguration, behold wonderful change! All is security and qui ness now, comparatively speaking. The no rious bushwhackers captured met the igno-minious death of hanging to the nearest tree and the bad women who aided and abetted them in their devilish work have been sent ou try a foreigner in violation not only of our own laws but of the international laws of the side the lines north or south. Had this pol been pursued at an earlier day it would have saved the destruction of railroads and supply stores, and, what is more valuable, the lives of many loyal citizens. But it is never too late to do good.

A WELL FILLED TREASURY. Previous to General Steadman's taking command of the post of Chattangoga, traders and free scope in the sale and purchase of goods, and were entirely exempt from taxa-tion. A new code was instituted, a post trearary created, and a tax levied upon all traders, not recognized under the military regulations. Last March was the first month, financially speaking, that the post resolved itself into a body corporate. Twenty-nine traders took out licenses at this time, and the month's receipts brought to the treasury some \$800. In April 42 were issued, in May 46, in June 62, and in uly 79. The treasury fund has increased in proportion, the last month's taxation amounting to \$3,200. The moneys are applied to post uses, such as furnishing a post band, paying printing bills, seems, etc. After paying all expenses from March up to last month, there remains in the treasury \$10,000. So you see that other men than the Rothschilds you see that other men than the Rothschilds can succeed as financiers. We invite the attention of Mr. Fessenden, Secretary of the National Treasury, to the modus operandi by which he can always have full coffers, and would respectfully refer him for further in-fermation to Gen. James B. Steadman, and my friend, Capt. E. B. Kirk, post treasurer. By the way of a joke, may I not state that the Captain and myself have a fellow-feeling for each other from the fact that we have sweet-hearts in the same county in Middle Tennessee. Whether our girls have a fellow-feeling for us or not I can't say. How is it Captain? As for myself I am modest enough, te want substitutes in matters of such

GRAVES IN THE NATIONAL CHMHTHRY. The number of graves in the National Cemetery now number nearly 6,000. Of these nearly 1,000 are unknown, many having been removed from Chickamauga and other places, and were buried without a hospital record. There is as yet no classification of the number from the different States. They lie in their graves as they fought in the ranks, side by side. Of the total number whose remains now quietly slumber here, more than half have died from diseases—diarrhea, consump-tion, and fevers principally. The countery, when finished, will be a credit to its origina-tors, and a source of pride to the nation. Chaplain Van Horn, in charge of this resting place for the dead, is a gentleman in thorough sympathy with every movement tending to alleviate the sorrowing of the soldier's friend, and, in paying respect and veneration to the lifeless here so of the Republic, he exhibits the spirit of a true, practical Christian.

DEATH OF LIBUT. WM. H. LENRY. The death of this fine young officer was as sudden and unexpected as it was universally regretted and lamented. He was the pet of his regiment—the 19th regulars. Generous to a fault, and brave beyond question, his enemics were few and his friends many. He served in the Indian wars previous to the rellion, and accompanied the expedition to tah under A. Sydney Johnston. During the egent campaign his post was on the skirmish line, and for a portion of the time, as a senior officer, commanded the regiment. He had recaived honorable mention from his supe officers, and during the first assault upon Buz zard Roost, in the reconncisance previous to our general advance, was conspicious for his daring and gallantry. The fatigue of the cam-paign was more than his nature could support. Taken sick on the Chattahoochie, he arrived here on the 6th of July, suffering from remittent fever, and on the 11th, five days afterward, his spirit passed quietly away from the scene and strife of earthly life. He died of typhoid fever. His family and friends reside in Harrisburg or Philadelphia, and whether they are informed of his death I am unable to learn. Should the press of those cities see this brief tribute to an estimable and brave young officer, I believe they would confer a great favor on his bereaved parents by transmitting it to their columns, as thus they should be certain to procure the facts attending the death of their noble son.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION. This charitable organization I find still mintering to the wants and comforts of the sick and wounded. There are croakers who think that the benefits derived from it are alone shared by its officers. This is certainly un-charitable. Without the bountoous generosiw of this commission, the sick and wounded coldiers would suffer for many of the comforts and delicacies which are really the only nonre ishments their weak appetites crave. Did the angels, much less men, establish an asylum the afflicted upon this earth, there would be those who would revile them.

SOING TO WHERE THEY BELONG. Still the work of issuing bulls and edicts egainst disloyal citizens is progressing. A few left here this morning. Many have heen lately sent from the vicinity of Knoxville. These despatched from upper East Tennessee are sent via Knoxville through Bristol, on the ast Tennessee and Northern Virginia Rail-ead, thence through Northern Virginia tovard Richmond, or wherever fancy sent north or down the Mississippi via Louiswille. It is proper that obnoxious human weeds should be transplanted to congenial

Abraham Lincoln & Co. have lately drawn n Jeff Davis & Co. for 300 fighting stock he draft has been honored, and the John ie's have just passed by my window. The appropriate to their appearance. We are adually relieving Hood of the number of sacrifices he has assembled at Atlanta, ready to be offered up at his will whenever the thirs of blood moveth him.

BAINS, &C. We continue to have cooling rains, which are really refreshing. The atmosphere is thick and warm. Whiskey drinking and oathswearing appear to be as popular as they are prelific.

DR ADONIS.

The following is a list of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Indiana sick and wounded admitted to Nashville hospitals August 9th and

T J Hynes, co G, 1st Tennessee artillery, remit fever. F I baines, co G, 1st Tennessee artillery, diarrhea. B Searles, co K, 123d Ind, diarrhea. T W Johnson, Gov. employe, remittent fever. J O'Neil. Gov. employe, remittent fever.

CUMBERLAND HOSPITAL. B, 5th Ky oav, remit fever.

Lord Palmerston asserted in the House of ommons that England was always willing to before he departed from Europe, had demanded the recognition of her Britanni Majesty's Government for the Empire he wa upon the score that as yet the people of that buntry had not accepted him as their future pler. It it turns out that the anthority of the new Emperor is acknowledged by the peo-ple, then England, who wishes to see a stable overnment in Mexico, will recognize the em But if the war between the invaders and he Mexican people is kept up, England will decide, says Lord Palmerston, that the Archluke cannot be acknowledged as Emperor.

TELEGRAPHIO NEWS INVERTED DESPATORES.

Excitoment at Martinsburg, Virginia Matters in the Shannandesh Valley. Northward Movement of Citizens. Early recoives 2 Divisions of Cavalry

And 1 Corps from Longstreet's Army. Enemy Intend to Hold the Valley. Large Supplies Received Therefrom. Reported Battle at Front Royal.

Military Affairs at Deep Bottem. Advance but 6 Miles from Richmond Our Lesses en Sunday and Monday. The Rebel Accounts from Mebile. Rebel Officers Placed under Fire.

The News from General Sheridaa

To the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, August 18. The Herald has the following special despatch from Martinsburg, Va., August 17: There is much activity here to night in consequence of the reported advance of the rebels. Skedaddlers have already commenced a northern movement, and are coming down he valley bringing various reports. We have nformation of an engagement at Front

It is said that the enemy have been rein forced by a division of Longstreet's corps and two cavalry divisions. Prisoners are reported to have stated that the whole rebel army i moving. There is much excitement in th permanently unless defeated and driven out and kept out. Sending to him fresh troops is convincing proof to this effect. The rebels seem to base their very existence in Virginia upon keeping a force to threaten the Potomac ine, and keeping a large body of troops in

New York, August 18. The Richmond papers have the following: Mobile, Aug. 11.—Heavy firing reported at Fort Morgan Tuesday, Wednesday, and to day. The telegraph wire is cut between the city and the fort. Two vessels are off Dog River Barthing evening. The bay shores are covered debris of Federal vessels. Large quantit tar, pich, and turpentine have been burned to prevent the enemy from getting up. Troops are daily arriving, and good feeling exists.

Naw York, August 18. Relative to the movements at Deep Bottom, the Times's special says: Tuesday opened with a brilliant prospect of success. Gregg's cavalry rested their right on the city road to properly the success. ect the right wing of our forces, whose lef flank extend to James river. The front of on line is only about six miles from Richmond. Lee is thus being held so that he can't prevent the cutting of the canal across Dutch Gap, and if he should attempt to mass his orces on either side of the river the exposed oints on the opposite side will fall into great

danger.
Our loss on Sunday is estimated at about forty killed, wounded, and missing; that of the enemy somewhat less. On Monday the loss of the enemy was greater than ours, owing to the more favorable position on our side. The firing on Monday was mostly with muskets after we had got on the enemy's flank and turned him, but yesterday morning the artillery on both sides was playing rather briskly. NEW YORK, August 18.

The World's special says that in response to the action of the rebel authorities in sending the action prisoners to Charleston to be placed they will receive similar treatment to that bestowed apon the Union prisoners.

The Tribune special from Baltimore, dated the 17th, says: We have just arrived from the Shenandoah valley, having left the front early Tuesday noon. We were captured by guerillas, but made our escape by running the gauntlet during the fight afterward with a squad of Union cavalry, of which three were killed, including Dr. Cartis, of the first U.S. cavalry. Of the rest three escaped, and the remainder were either captured, killed, or wounded. There were ten in all. Sheridan's despatches say that considerable skirmishing had taken place for two days previous to falling back, and both armies had their advance several times in succession in

Strasburg. One of these charges was worthy of mention, but, having lost my noteook. I cannot describe it. Our cavalry had been scouting on the left toward ithe mouth of the Luray Valley and the fords of the Shenandoah near Front Royal, and our right toward Snicker's Gap. The enemy had taken upa strong position be yond Strasburg at Fisher Mountain.

On Monday a detachment guarding one of our signal stations on the mountain near Strasburg was captured by the enemy. Five bundred men were sent up afterwards, but bed not been heard from at last accounts. It was reported that Early had been rein-forced by Longstreet, and that he was moving down on the west side of North Mountain to flank us at Winchester. Whether this be true or not, the friends of

be at Woodstock on Sunday, and that they promised to return again on Tuesday.

Our rear has been infested with guerillas supposed to be the same as those wh train a few days ago. About fifty of thos were seen in Berryville as we passed through The mules were carried off, and some pris

LEAVENWORTH, August 18. Reliable news from the scene of the Indian outrages is scarce. They seem to control the country from a point about seventy five miles ast of Fort Kearney to the forks of the Platte kansas river.

A number of trains have been captured, the conductors killed, and large amounts of property destroyed. Gen. Curtis was at Omaha organizing an expedition against them, and pertions of the Kassas and Nebraska militia were in motion on the Overland Stage Route

PORTLAND, ME., Aug. 18. A large number of schooners have been cap mied off the coast by the pirate Tallehassee Most of them were scuttled and some burned The crews were kindly treated. The sent the Tallehassee as being heavily armed.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 17. Our forces on the north side of James river nave had continuous and severe skirmishing every day this week. We have captured more ners than has been reported. No genera officers are yet reported killed or wounded. SYRACUSH, Aug. 18.

The peace convention meets here to day, and promises to be largely attended. Vallandigham, ex-Gov. Wheeler, of California, and Fernando Wood are present, and are an-nounced to speak this evening. Several Western politicians are here. At a meeting held last night a series of resolutions were agreed upon more moderate than suited the views of some, and it was determined to appoint a full delegation to Chicago, advisory in its character, and not to seek seats in the Convention.

This morning the question is in some doubt, and considerable opposition is being mani-HALIFAX, Aug. 18.

The pirate Tallahassee arrived here this CINCINNATI, Aug. 18, M. River stationary, with 4 feet 11 inches in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 75. Barometer 29.57.

Cincinnati, Aug 18, M., Flour in good demand from city bakers and dealer t \$875628 90 for superflue, and \$939 25 for excreve them in mand quiet at \$1820 to for red and \$232 core white. Nothing new in corn. Oats laws Barley in active demand at \$1.75. Whiskey held at 1.75, but buyers not wilting to pay over \$1.73. Pro-isions firm. Buk shoulders held at 14/40, with buyers at 15c. S des in a fair deman; 'It for those averging 36 pounds No sales of bason.
Lard held at 20/50; sales of 200 tierces country at 0c. Molasses advanced 3c. Coffee and sugar unhanged. Butterscarce, and prices tending upward, \$t4@420. New York, August 18-M. Cotton firm at \$1.76. Flour 5c better; \$9.95@10.00 for extractate, and \$18.04@10.65 for round-hoop Ohio Wheat opened firm and closed 20 better; \$2.12@2.34 for

Weechy, Richard Cassell, and Thomas Youse, runk and disorderly conduct. \$200 for three nonths each. Wm. Sullivan, drunk and disorderly con-

fuct. Fined \$10. Chas. Martin, drunk and disorderly conluct. Fined \$5.

Terry Ridge and John Welsh, drunk and disorderly conduct. Sent to Military Prison. John Sneed, drunk and disorderly conduct John W. Roberts, fugitive from justice from

indiana. Committed for sixty days to await a requisition. Ernst Gruber, passing a five dollar note.

Jontinued. THE GREAT SHOW .- Dan Rice's great circus

and menagerie still continues to be the chief attraction in the city. One of the greatest features of the entertainment is the wonderful knowledge and training exhibited by the young blind horse, under the supervision of Dan Rice himself. Wherever exhibited, the horse has awakened feelings of admiration and astonishment. The programme presented every afternoon and night is varied, and all of the exhibitions are of a high order, in perfeet keeping with good taste.

RAILBOAD ACCIDENT.-The down train over the Nashville Railroad met with an accident near Blizabethtown last night. A culvert gave way, and the cars were precipitated from the track, wrecking some of them very badly. Three men were seriously injured by the smash-up—the baggage-master, a brakesman as we understand, and a negro. In consequence of the accident the regular morning rain from this city to Nashville was detained at the depot several hours.

STEAMER FIRED INTO .- As the steamer May Dake was passing down the Ohio river, a few niles above Shawneetown, she was fired upon by a party of guerillas on shore, with muskety. The fire was promptly returned by some fficers and citizens on board the boat, and one of the guerillas was known to bite the dust. The guerillas decamped speedily, the firing being too hot for them.

SHELLING HENDERSON.—Some excitement, says the Evansville Journal of Wednesday, was produced yesterday by the report of cannonading in the direction of Henderson, and t was even reported by some that they saw shells bursting over that devoted city. We heard it stated that Captain Perkins, of the Brilliant, had thrown nine shells into or over

GUERILLA FIGHT .- The Evansville Journal earns that a sharp fight occurred on Monday night at or near Yelvington between guerillas and a detachment of colored troops. Seven of the negroes were reported killed, but the loss of the guerillas was not ascertained.

It is said Adam Johnson has delivered ver to Captain Perkins, commanding the guntoats off Henderson, two guerilla Captains as the murderers of Mr. Rankin, at Henderson. Gov. Bramlette and Maj. Gen. Burridge arrived in the city on Wednesday eve-

ning. They are stopping at the Louisville The dead body of an infant was found in the Wadash river at vinc The verdict of the coroner's jury held upon

t was as follows: Marks of violence were perceptible on the body, but, as it was found enveloped in a sack, and the body found submerged in water, it is to be supposed that its death resulted either from drowning or strangulation. We would also state that the New York Ledger was wrapped around the body-a paper very likely

List of killed, wounded, and missingin the 2d Kentucky cavalry volunteers, while on the late raid with Brig. Gen. Edward Mc-

PIELD AND STAFF. Burgeon J. Y. Finley, captured.
Cupt. G. W. Griffiths, wounded and prisoner.
Corp. H. W. Biedsoe, missing.
Columbus Florence, missing.
John Garbeity, missing.
David Deavers, missing.
COMPANY S. J. Collert, missing.
J. Collert, missing.
Frank Fenstrer, missing.
William Bowen, missing.
60mrany c. Neale Greene, killed.
J. T. Hall, killed
George Kidd, missing.
Thomas Willis, missing.
John C. Tipten, missing.
Andrew Burtrum, missing.
William Kinney, missing.
Mart. Keating, missing.
COMPANY

COMPANY D. G. W. Norton, missing.
Luther Long, wounded and prisoner.
COMPANY E.
Lieut. Chauncey Adams, missing.

Lieut. Chauncey Adams, missing.

COMPANY F.

COMPANY G.

Sergt. Sandridge, missing.

COPP. Speoner, missing.

John C. Brown, kill d.

Andrew Castleman, killed.

Warren Wilhelm, killed.

Hugh Maples, wounded and prisoner.

Warren William, Killed.
Hugh Maples, wounded and prisoner.
COMPANY H.
George C. Worley, missing.
COMPANY H.
Sergt. Stephens, wounded and prisoner.
Sergt. Mat. Prowdy, missing.
Coup John Norris, missing.
Henderson Riebardson, missing.
Charles Creynon, missing.
John Tatum, missing.
John Tatum, missing.
John Hatum, missing.
Stephen Howard, missing.
William Rogers, missing.
John Harris, missing.
William Foster, missing.
Wesley Hayes, missing.
John Cameron, missing.
John Cameron, missing.
Joeph Pugo, killed,
Edward Poynter, wounded and not captured.

RECAPITULATION. Missing 31. Killed 6. Wounded and priseners 5. aptured 1. Wounded and not captured 1.

A BLOODY DAY .- Under this caption the Evansville Journal has the following: Monday was filled with horror. Just af-er noon, John Emrich, and a man from Posey ceunty, named William Metz, got into a quar-rel at C. & J. Miller's store, relative to a mattr of business. At the beginning of the quarrel, Emrich seized a glass, and Metz a shovel, but Chris. Miller interfered and disarmed both. Again they commenced the quarrel, and Emrich again took a glass and Metz an ax handle, but Miller again separated and disarmed them. Shortly afterwards they came together, and Emrich cut Metz with a knife, inflicting two most terrible gashes in the side of Metz, producing death in a few

inutes. Emrich was arrested and lodged in An engineer, formerly of the steamer Carrie, and Charley Spencer, got into a quarrel on Second street. The engineer, named Theoore Carey, struck Spencer with his left hand under the ear, and broke his neck, producing death almost instantly. As soon as the engineer saw that Spencer was dead he attempted to make his escape by the alley, and was fol-lowed by Tenvoorde, the City Marshal, who ordered him to stop, which he disregarded, when Tenvoorde fired at him three times, one shot taking effect, inflicting what is supposed to be a mortal wound. We did not learn the

This has been the most tragic day witnessed in Evansville for several years, and forcibly suggests the necessity of a more efficient po-

FROM THE ELEVENTH KENTUCKY CAVALRY, HRADQUARTERS, MARIETTA, GA.,] Our regiment, during the absence of Colonel lolman, and since the resignation of Lieunant-Colonel Alexander, has been under the tenant-Colonel Alexander, has been under the command of Major W. O. Boyle, familiarly called the "boy Major." He has proved himself an accomplished officer. He commanded the 3d brigade, 3d division, of Stoneman's

mmand, and during the late raid was vigiant, brave, and dashing. Colonel A. W. Holman has returned, and created a lively and enthusiastic feeling in regard to veteranizing, and we hope that his efforts and those of Colonel Adams and Major Boyle will be successful in securing our return to Kentucky for thir y days to refit, and to do any outy which we may be callled upon to perform during our stay there.
HILLSBOROUGH.

Motice is hereby given to all persons own-ing or having dogs in their possession, to con-fine them within their premises for the period of sixty days from this date. Any persons remains ar failing to comply with this requisition sobject themselves to a fine of twenty dollars and costs. WM. KAYE, Mayo. MAYOR'S OFFICE, July 7th, 1864. Anseiger copy.

The arrival of the Government steamer Glasgow, Captsin Hoffman, placed us in possession of later news from Admiral Farragut than was received per steamer Olyde.

The Glasgow left the scene of action at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, and arrived at the lake terminus of the Pontchartrain rail-

road at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, making the run in twelve hours. She confirms all the news brought in by the Clyde, with additional interesting particulars. THE PIGHT WITH THE TENNESSEE. After passing the forts at the entrance o Mobile bay, our gallant navy encountered the rebei ram Tennessee, and a terrible conflict ensued, in which a number of our brave sars

fell. The Tennessee finally surrendered. THE EMBEL COMMANDER. Admiral Buchanan was taken a prisoner among others. He lost a leg in the action, and, notwithstanding his sufferings, is said to have expressed a determination to fight again, and die, if necessary, under the Confederate flag. This, if true, at least evinces pluck worthy of a better cause.

THE SELMA CAPTURED. The rebel gunboat Selma, after a short action, was captured by the United States gun-boat Metacomet. We understand two other rebel vessels were destroyed, but we did not

FORT POWELL DESTROYED. Fort Powell was blewn up by the rebels at 11 o'clock on Friday night.

succeed in obtaining their names.

FORT GAINES. The out buildings around Fort Gaines were burned by the rebels, with the intention of evacuating the same, but our fleet were watching the movements of the rebels so closely that it was impossible for them to escape. Finally the land forces, under command of Msjor-General Gordon Granger, invested the place and it procedily superclaim. unconditionally. vested the place, and is speedily surrendered

Two rebel gunboats—the Gaines and the Morgan—were blockaded by the United States gunboats Chickasaw and Winnebago, in Navy Cove, close to Fort Morgan. Escape for them is impossible, as there is no outlet to the place in which they are cooped up. The water was too shoal for our large gunboats to follow these two rebel vessels.

The principal part of the United States fleet had passed over the bar and were inside of Mobile bay. A body of troops had been land-ed and were co-operating with the fleet. These ops were at the forts at 12 o'clock on Friday SAD CASUALTY TO THE ONEIDA

The United States gunboat Oneida was struck by a shell from the ram Tennessee. It passed through the Oneida's beiler, scattering not water, and scalding thirty of her men, The gallant men who compose her crew will receive the sympathy of the whole country. The sad accident happened just as victory perched upon our banners.

Admiral Farragut's force up to the time when the Glasgow left had sustained a loss of 240 killed and wounded. The Hartford, flagship, sustained a loss of twenty-three killed and twelve wounded.

FUTURE PLANS.

It was the intention of Admiral Farragut to push forward his vessels of lightest draught toward Mobile. It was thought they would be enabled to reach Dog river, and, when once there, they would be in close proximity to the great commercial city of Alabama—Mobile. They would be able to shell the city.

THE FORTS DID NO DAMAGE. Before the Glasgow left the vessels comusing the fleet were telegraphed, and the in-rmation given above obtained. It is a notable fact that all the injury sustained by our fleet was inflicted by the ram Tennessee. The shots from the forts proved harmless, inflicting no serious injury to our gallant navy in its assaults upon this strong-

bold of rebeldom. THE LINE OF BATTLE

The Union fleets passed the forts in the following order: First came the four monitors, two of them the same which recently lay in front of New Orleans; then came the Brooklyn, with a steamer lashed to her side, the side fartherest removed from the enemy; follow-ing her came the flag-ship Hartford, with the met lashed to her. In what order the others fellowed we have not yet ascertained.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S POSITION. The position chosen by the Admiral, and which he maintained throughout the contest, was a nevel, but most commanding one.
Desiring at once to overlook the enemy and watch the movements of his own fleet, he as cended to the maintop of the Hartford, and was there lashed fast.

A speaking trumpet was run down to the deck, and an officer was stationed at the lower end to receive the Admiral's orders, and pass them to the person whose duty it was to see This proved to be a most admirable arrange-

ment, and we may expect ere long for the commanders of fleets to have their comforta-ble quarters built for themselves on the top of the masts of their flag-ships. THE FLEET PILOT. Elevated as was the station of the Admiral, the Fleet Pilot rivaled him, for he too was

far up in the rigging, and from his high posi-tion communicated his orders to his subordinates. THE WAY THE TENNESSER WAS TAKEN. The great rebel iron-clad ram Tennessee, which the rebels have so often boasted could and would, if opportunity presented, sink the whole Federal fleet, has had a trial, fought well, but was forced to succumb to superior skill and prowess. After the fleet had passed the forts, all the vessels made direct for the Tennessee, and completely surrounded her after ship was driven against the iron sides of their formidable adversary, and broadside af-ter broadside poured in upon her, until she was overpowered, and the bastard stars and

bars gave place to the glorious flag of the free. It is with pain that we inform our readers that the Hartford, the ship that has so often hurled defiance in the very teeth of the rebels in their boasted stronghold, received some serious injuries in this fight, but the enemy cannot claim credit for having performed the

The Hartford took a leading part in the struggle with the Tennessee, and it was while With a full head of steam on, the Hartford rushed down upon the great iron-clad, and the concussion shook the rebel vessel to the center, but without damaging the stout sides of the flag ship. Swinging around, after butting her opponent, it was the intention to de-liver a broadside into her. Just at this criti-cal moment a vessel was discovered rushing pon the Hartford from the other side. It is proved to be the Metacomet. which had the exact range of the ram, but the Hartford which enveloped the combatants was so dense that, until the moment before they collided, the unfortunate position of the Hartford was ot discovered. As soon as the latter was discerned the engines of the Metacomet were stopped and reversed; but still the momentum was sufficient to crush in the side timbers of the Hartford.

This accident will compel the Hartford to go North for repairs. Admiral Farragut is said to be exceedingly grieved at this misforhas won a great victory can be. THE TECUMSEH.

As stated before, the monitor Tecumseh was blown up by a torpedo and sunk; but it is thought that she can be raised and repaired. t grieves us to state, that, so far as known, nly ten men were saved; but we hope and believe that later and more positive accounts

Latest account say that this brave but mis-guided officer is very low, and that it is al-most impessible that he can recover. Admi-ral Franklin Buchanan is the only officer of

ral Franklin Buchanan is the only officer of his rank in the rebel navy. He is an old and experienced officer, having originally entered the United States navy on the 28th of January, 1815. On the breaking out of the rebellion, he deserted his country's flag and on the 5th of September, 1861, entered the savvice of the so called Confederacy. On the 26th of August, 1863, the organization of the rebel Maryland. He served twenty-one years and five months sea service in the United States navy, and nine years on the shore. He has been naval commandant at Mobile nearly the whole time since leaguing with traitors Should the present incumbent of the posi-tion of senior officer in the rebel navy not

Police Proceedings — Thursday, August (8th.—Henry, slave of Samuel Carson, assaulting Albert Emery. Discharged.

Julia Murray, Kate French, Ellen Kinsman, Mary Buckley, Michael Cummins, Peter

Victory at mobile—Graphic details of operations in the vicinity of Mobile are taken from New Orleans papers of the 8th inst.:

The arrival of the Covernment starter range of the rebel works, but when firing be-She accompanied the Hartford until within range of the rebel works, but when firing began she was ordered away. After getting some distance out, flames were observed to burst suddenly from her, and it is supposed she was totally destroyed. The fate of Capt. Seevers and the other officers and men of the Phillippe is unknown, but it is thought they took to the boats and pulled to some of the blockading squadron in Mississippi sound, a distance of nearly thirty miles. The destruction of this vessel is a severe loss, as she was extremely useful to our naval commanders.

HOW THE HARTFORD WHAT IN.

HOW THE HARTFORD WENT IN. The noble old ship-of-war Hartford had of seurse to perform some deed of more than common daring—something different from the gallant exploits of her consorts.

galiant exploits of her consorts.

When it came to her turn to run the fiery gauntlet Admiral Farragut directed her to be steamed in as close to Fort Morgan as the depth of the water would permit; and as the shore at this point is very abrupt, very short range was thus obtained.

The battle triad vessel moved steadily down.

range was thus obtained.

The battle-tried vessel moved steadily down toward the rebels, and received their fire without injury, when her heavy broadsides were opened upon the fort. Grape and canister were literally rained upon the enemy, at once stopping all work at his guns, and causing the artillerymen to seek safety in ignominious flight. So fierce and well sustained were the Hartford's broadsides that the rebel fire was mullified, and all the damage that vessel received was in the subsequents. that vessel received was in the subsequent fight in the bay, of which more hereafter. MOBILE BAY.

MOBILE BAY.

Mobile bay sets up from the Gulf of Mexico, and is thirty miles long, and, on an average, twelve miles broad. It communicates with the gulf by two straits, one on each side of Dauphin Island. The strait on the west side will not admit of vessels drawing more than five feet water; that on the east side, between the island and Mobile point, has twenty-two feet water, and the channel passes within a few yards of the point. There is a bar across the bay, near its upper end, which has only the bay, near its upper end, which has only eleven feet water. The Mobile point light-Mobile bay. Lat. 30° 11′ 48″, long. 88° 00 30″ west. Three miles southwest of Mobile point is Sand Island light; lat 30° 11′ 18″ north, long. 88° 02′ west. Within the bay, a little senth of the city of Mobile, is the Cnocessar point light, longs.

taw point light-house.

Fort Morgan is situated on the western Fort Morgan is situated on the western point of Mobile point, a narrow neck of land projecting in semi-circular form into the guif. Fort Gaines is located on the eastern end of Dauphin island, and is about three miles and a quarter from Fort Morgan. The anchorage for shipping is inside of Dauphin island, and is twenty-eight miles distant from the city. As we approach the city the water grainally shoals, but there is a channel sufficiently deep to admit vessels drawing ten or twelve feet of water up to Dog river bar. Here the mail steamers sometimes experienced difficulty in getting over. From thence up to the city there is a depth of from nine to twelve feet. A strong easterly or southerly wind, however, rells up the waters of the gulf, which at high ide adds sometimes as much as ten or fifteen

Mobile is situated on the right bank of the elow the confluence of the Alabama and Tombigbee, and near the junction of the river and the bay. It is the southern terminus of the Mobile and Ohio railroad. The census of the United States shows Mobile to have been, before the breaking out of the war, the third exporting city of the Union. The principal article of merchandise was cotton, although naval stores in considerable quantities found an outlet to foreign and domestic ports.

There is nowhere to be found on the gilf coast a better place for a military camp. The high land to the west is rapidly drained after a rain, and at a distance of a few miles out of town, near Spring Hill, is a spring of Tombigbee, and near the junction of the river

out of town, near Spring Hill, is a spring of clear cool water, from which the city receives a supply by means of pipes laid under ground. The sinking of the Tecumseh has been al-ready described. As she went down some men jumped from her turret. Right of these

cut the painter of her yawl and escaped to the despatch boat. Ensign Neels, of the Metacomet, took a boat and rescued one officer and aree men, whose names are unknown to us. This action was one of the most heroic of the This action was one of the most heroic of the war. He rode fearlessly between the contending ships, exposed to the fire of both friends and foes. From the plan of battle it will be seen that the starboard ships only fired on Fort Morgan, the others on Fort Gaines. After getting beyond the range of the forts the ships unlashed and prepared to receive the rebel ram and gunboats that fol-lowed them. As the Tennessee came up it was evident that she was searching for the Hartford. She steamed through the fleet, de-livering her broadsides right and left, but did not 'ram" any. As soon as she appeared most of the vessels steamed for her, seeing that the whole battle turned upon getting her

out of the way. Farragut, in his flag-ship, determined to give Buchanan the opportunity of fighting him he evidently desired, and made directly at him. Like Richmond and Richard on Bos worth field, Farragut and Buchanan were hunting each other, determined so far as they could Capt. Strong, of the Monongahela, seeing a clear sweep at the ram, a half mile distant,

came down upon him amid-ships with a blow that made his ribs crack, and backed out without getting a shot. Then came the Hart-ford steaming at full head, but the blow of the Monongahela slightly changed the position of the ram, so that the Hartford instead of striking a fair blow at right angles, made a glancing one toward the bow of the Tennes-see, thus causing the vessels to sink side by side, the Tennessee pouring a fa l broadside directly into the Hartford's ports, causing nearly the whole of her fearful loss. At almost the same moment the Lackawana came at the ram, but missed her aim, owing to this swing of the Hartford, and struck that after vessel between her after ports, knocking them into one. But the staunch old craft stood still in the fight. The Tennessee then struck her colors, and was taken possession

of, as stated vesterday. Adm ral Fuchanan, after he had surrendered his sword to Captain Geraud, remarked that so great was his anxiety to sink the Admiral's ship he would have been willing to die in two minutes if he could have sunk the Hartford. When the Selma struck her flag the Port Royal had ceased firing on her, and made prepara-tions to board her. Master Sterritt had the boarding party prepared and in readiness. The two gunboats which took reface under Fort Morgan were to have been attacked yes-Fort Morgan were to have been attacked yesterday by the monitor Chickasaw. All the wounded have been removed to Pensacola. Lieutenant Prentiss died at two o'clock yesterday. Admiral Buchanan is doing well. It is thought his leg will be saved.

Four steamboats, loaded with spectators, most of whom were ladies, came down from Mobile to see the fight. When the boats got by the forts, they run in hot haste for the

by the forts, they run in hot haste for the

have received the following from the naval headquarters in this city: According to one of the survivors, all per-Some accounts give a larger number of saved. Captain Oraven succeeded in getting out of the vessel before she went down, but is supposed to have been drawn into the down-ward current, produced by the sinking ves-Annexed is a list of those known to have

been saved

Acting Master Chas. F. Langley. Acting Essign G. Cottrell. Acting Essign Chas. H. Pennington. Captain's Clerk, Josiah Conley. Samuel S. Shinn, Quartermaster's Mate. James Guild, Quarter-gunner. Wm. O'Brien, seaman. Richard Collins, ordinary seaman.
Peter Parker, landsman.
Two of the officers of the Confederate States steamer Selma, which surrendered to the United States steamer Metacomet, were:

Commander Peter H. Murphy (prisoner). Lieut. J. H. Comstock (killed). L. B. GRIGSBY, Late Col.24thKy. V.Infy, Late Q. M. General of Kw GRIGSBY & ROBINSON.

GOVERNMENT CLAIM AGENTS LEXINGTON, KY. DEOMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE OUR I lection of Quartermaster's and Commissary's Fouca-ers and Ecceipts, Pay and Bounty due discharged and se-ceased Soldiers, and Claims of all other kinds. We have the assistance of able resident counsel in Washington

the assistance of able resident counsel in Washingto Oily when needed. Address us, and dam. GEIGSBY & ROBINSON. CITY HOTEL, NASHVILLE, TENN.

S. H. BULLEN, WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS OLD friends and the public generally that he now

TE, Wayp.

Loss of the phillippe.

We are sorry to record the loss of the despatch stamer Phillippe. Captain Secrets She burned in eight of the fleet, but the affair is

1. In J. METCALF & SON, MASS., In J. Union st., Eustron. MASS., In J. J. METCALF & SON, MASS., IN J.

which we have referred. It says:

w, and the next day and the next.

no condition for a forward movement,

he field of battle, after a splendid vic-that great warrior exclaimed: "One

will be defeated; and, seeing no hope

om all this it would seem that Sherman is

rman is secure, and Hood is doomed.

the "necessity" of a national convention

Buffalo in September? What is the Tri-ne after in its criticisms on the refusal to

e advantage of turning the Union party into Kilkenny Fair?

If the Herald is really inquiring for infor-

inquiry in the main. To all of these in-

ogatories except the two last, we answer:

The defeat of Mr. Lincoln in November, or,

her, his overwhelming defeat, for his de-

ese interrogatories." To the final interroga-

ir, but should remain the Vanity Fair it is."

oring counties:

NOTICE!

To the citizens of the counties of Shelby, Henry,

Trimble, Carroll, Gallatin, Owen, Grant

Information having been received by rumo

Complaints should be substantiated by re

Colonel Commanding 2d Brigade.

This notice speaks well for Colonel Brown

as a soldier, confirming everything we have

heard of him since he entered into the ser-

vice. He is as vigilant and rigorous and hon-

orable in discipline as he is brave in battle. Well does he sustain the honor of a name

dear to every Kentuckian.

HEADQUARTERS, EMINENCE, KY.,

August 13, 1864,

h victory and I am undone."

amendments, but which was put in by the Senate and adopted by the House. It says the sections in regard to license specify va-OD. PRENTION Editors: ULR. SHIPMAN, Editors: rious employments, trades, and professions for which license is required, but the new pro-FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1864. vision makes a wholesale sweep by declaring that a license fee of ten dollars shall be re-It was telegraphed yesterday, on the quired "of every person, firm, or corporation ity of the Chattanooga Gazette, that engaged in any business, trade, or profession had about five thousand infantry whatever, for which no other license is revalry and six howitzers with him, he demanded the surrender of Dal- quired, whose gross annual receipts therefor Sunday morning. Col. Laibold held exceed one thousand dollars." The applicaee with a battalion of the 2d Missouri, tion is so extensive that it would seem to five hundred strong. In reply to the take in all classes of persons prosecuting busias, he said: "I have been placed here ness, and render unnecessary all those pornd the post, but not to surrender." The tions of the act which specify the parties regarrison kept the enemy at bay until quired to take out license at the rate of ten t day, when Gen. Steadman, who had dollars per annum. As the words appear d to its succor, reached there with re- above-quoted, they are extensive in nents, and the rebels were soon in their signification, but a decision of ed flight. This victory is of great im- Commissioner Lewis, just published, renders ice, as it shows that we have an alert them so general in their operations that they al defending the line of supply, and gal- would seem to embrace the case of every perflicers to maintain the garrisons. The son who makes more than one thousand dolpapers have long been threatening tha lars a year by his own labor or industry. In man's lines of communication with his | the first place, he decides that where a person of operation would be cut. The Rich- licensed to follow a particular business, also Sentinel, of the 6th inst., daily expected | follows another which yields him more than d was joyous because it could hear one thousand dollars a year from that source, fresh troops on their way to join Sher- he must take out an additional license. If because Kentucky was full of rebel his combined profits are more than the sum as, and "a general rebellion against the named, but neither occupation produces one al Government daily apprehended." A | thousand dollars, no license is required. So ght has transpired, and the daily expec- with members of a firm who prosecute other is not realized nor the daily apprehen- business than that for which the firm has onfirmed. The Sentinel has doubtless | license. The following are extracts from the aware of the contemplated movements decision: podward and Adam Johnson from West- A license, though procured by a firm, will

Tennessee toward the Ohio river in the to create a diversion in favor of Hood, at nta, and it has fallen into the error that not protect a person belonging to the firm and prosecuting an independent business, nor will a license to a corporation protect its corporate members or employes. A man may be one of a firm requiring a license, one of a corporate company requiring a license, and, at the same a firm requiring a license, and, at the same or both our State and Sherman's army fall into the Confederate grasp. That saders may understand perfectly what is pasted and prophesied by the Richmond pated and prophesied by the Richmond so far as concerns him individually. The license fee is the purchase of a personal privilege, or rather, perhaps, a tax on the personal employment of the tax-payer, and inures to the benefit of no third person, whatever may we give a few paragraphs from the artihave thus shown that Sherman can hope e hays thus shown that sherman ear hole inforcements from no quarter. His sitn is a perilous one already, and growworse every day; for he is losing menattle, by disease and by desertion, and by
ration of terms of service—almost hourly. be the relation between the parties. The act regards corporation in their legal character as artificial persons, and partnerships as quasi corporations having a legal existence separate and distinct from the individuals by the agmy is diminishing, ours rapidly increas-nd his will continue to diminish and gregation of whom they are respectively con-stituted. In States where the local law allows stituted. In States where the local law allows a married woman to act as a femme sole she will be subject to the license duty if she pursues a business which yields the prescribed amount. Minors in business incur the same liabilities for licenses as adults.

Second. The business, trade, or profession mentioned in the act is limited to such as no other license is required for. But if a person already licensed for one business pursues increase. If he cannot take Atlanta, he will be still less able to capture it suppose he were to take it? Would ster his situation? No, but make it He would lose a third or a fourth

Among the provisions of the new In-

ernal Tax Law, in regard to 'licenses," the

hiladelphia Inquirer points to one which was

already licensed for one business pursues another, which yields him more than one thour defeat will be equally fatal to him.

ff from reinforcements, he is situated
Phyrrhus was in Italy, when, looking another, which yields to pay a separate license fee. The business, trade, or profession requiring a license fee, must be one which of itself yields over a thousand dollars. If a person should carry on two trades—one of a silor, for instance, and one of a shoemaker-Sherman gain two great victories over he and his army are ours. But we or should pursue the profession of a clergy-man and at the same time teach school, from nave them on cheaper and better terms.
ill gain no victory. His lines of comcation will be cut off. He will be comeach of which pursuits his receipts should not exceed one thousand dollars, he would not be exceed one thousand dollars, he would not be required to pay a license fee. For though the license is to the person, it is for the business, and the business which demands it must, without aid from other sources, produce a sum in excess of that mentioned in the statute. Different varieties, or branches of the same kind of business, do not come within this principle; and care on the part of the . This is the most probable result; at all events, sooner or later, and whether aptures Atlanta or not, he and his army this principle; and care on the part of the revenue officers is necessary to distinguish between what is, and what is not, a kind of business different from some other kind.

Among those persons who may be liable to take licenses under this personal has been also because it is a personal to the licenses and the personal this personal the personal this personal the personal thin the perso captured or cut to pieces in the attempt Ve have no doubt if Gen. Sherman could the matter in this light, or could realize the rebel General Hood was playing

e under this paragraph may be him the game indicated by the Sentinel, th him the game indicated by the Sentinel, eads I win, tails you lose," he might be wit: Clergymen, teachers, farmers, artists, abled as to his position. But we are inbled as to his position. But we are inthat Sherman will risk one more vic- deners, nursery men, express men, teamsters, dents and cashiers of banks, substitute brokse of his undoing. While the rebel papers | ers, painters and blacksmiths (when not manufacturers), persons carrying on saw mills, clover, grist, or other mills (when not manuulge in such rambling and incoherent lane as this, we are still inclined to ge as this, we are still inclined to facturers); superintendents, managers, agents, or officers of companies or corporations; firms, companies, or corporations organized for any business not requiring any other license, such Sentinel says his army is melting away ice before the sun, and that he cannot as railroad and insurance companies, &c. Atlanta; but, if he should take it, his An office held under the Federal or under a ation would be made far worse; victory State Government is not either a business, trade, or profession, in the meaning of the act, mall this it would seem that Sherman is

tive authority, or appointing power, is

ounded, and will be gobbled up by Hood his sufficient license. his leisure. The Sentinel arrives at these This decision is somewhat obscure, we think clusions by supposing that our General with the Inquirer, in regard to an important not comprehend the first principles of question, what is a business trade or profession. itary science, and that he would permit Does the law apply to every person who atelf to advance a hundred or two miles tends to the business of another, or follows a trade, or is assistant in a profession? One an enemy's country, and place himself in who is engaged in a business, in the popular ition where nothing could save his army m destruction. Wheeler has made the at- idea, is the principal person, for whose benefit the business is conducted, and not his suborapt to earry out this programme and he has dinates or workmen to whom he pays wages ed, and so will all other similar efforts fail. Yet Mr. Lewis speaks of clerks and bookkeepers as coming under this head. They are certainly not in business for themselves any The Utica Herald, praying for harmony more than a journeyman carpenter. They the abolition ranks, discharges these stunare only assistants, and although the law may g interrogatories at "whom it may conbear the strict construction put upon it, it is very doubtful whether those who passed it What signifies a manifesto like that of Sen-or Wade and Congressman Davis? What cans the Tribune's half-way endorsement of imagined that it would be carried to the extent indicated in the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. .

ANDREW JOHNSON A SECESSIONIST .- OUR readers will hardly be surprised to hear that ske much of the Niagara envoys? What is the much of the Niagara envoys? What is the third which we have the third third third the third was the third with the third thi Andrew Johnson is theoretically as well as practically a secessionist, nevertheless we will lay the proof of the fact before them. They ought to know it, whether it has power to heighten their present contempt for him or not, Referring to the personal liberty laws of tion, we think we can satisfactorily meet some of the Northern States in his speech in the Senate on the eve of the outbreak of the

rebellion, Andrew Johnson said: It is the duty of this government to execute its laws in good faith. When the Federal government shall fail to execute all the laws that are made in strict conformity with at is certain without regard to the matter of the Constitution, if our sister States shall pass laws violative of that Constitution, and obry, we answer: "The annihilation of the abstructing the laws of Congress passed in conion party, the suppression of the rebellion, the re-establishment of peace on the this government have failed to accomplish the great objects of its creation. Then it will be at an end, AND ALL THE PARTIES TO THE asis of the Union of the Constitution, or, ther, the making of these glorious results COMPACT WILL BE BELEASED. oubly sure, for they would be

In other words, he declares, that, when any of the States violate the Constitution, the even if the self-styled Union arty should not be turned into a Kilkenny Union is thereby dissolved. This declaration presupposes that the Union is not a governthe remaining interrogatory, we confess ment but a mere partnership. In short, the have no positive answer. We do not declaration asserts the theory of secession, ow why "Swinton in the Times" is "sap- and asserts it in its most insidious and misng confidence in General Grant," if Swinchievous form,-the form in which secession n is. This interrogatory is sui generis. put forth its most dangerous efforts in the e give it up; and yet, if we knew that the Border States.

pject of the interrogatory were perfectly Andrew Johnson is thus in theory as bad a secessionist as Jeff Davis is. Abraham Line, we should be tempted to hazard this swer: "Because sapping confidence in coln, as we have repeatedly shown, is much neral Grant is the only way to prop confi- werse, seeing that he applies the theory of seice in Mr. Lincoln, whose fortunes are cession not merely to States but to parts of culiarly dear to Swinton and the Times." States. While Johnson is a secessionist, Lins it is, however, we express no opinion in | coin is an anarchist. Nor does the thing stop e case. We trust our candor will not be at theory, as the conservatives all know, and st on the Herald, when it considers the as the rest of the country is rapidly learning. inions that we have expressed without Lincoln and Johnson are secessionists not itation or qualification. Our contemporary only in theory but in practice, their practice ust see that what we say may be depended tending powerfully to promote the triumph of the rebellion, tending indeed so powerfully, that, if not speedily checked, Colonel John Mason Brown, commandthe Union must perish. And there is but one ng at Eminence in this State, has issued the lawful way to check their revolutionary and llowing notice to the citizens of the neightreasonable practice. Bury them in November deep beneath the ballots of an outraged and imperilled people. Lincoln and Johnson deserve this. And the preservation of the

Republic demands it. Let it be done. Does any sane man believe that Lee and Johnston are to be whistled into a defeat?

Boston Transcript. Not unless the whistling is done by bullets.

of depredations and irregularities having been committed previous to my arrival at this point by soldiers of this command, I request that I may be informed of any such as have occurred, or may occur, that they may be promptly and thoroughly investigated.

Compalities should be substantiated by re-"To be perfectly moral," the Providence Post suggests, you should get rid of your missionary tracts and take a few Gov An old writer says that "defeat is the All officers of this command are required o receipt for provisions or forage taken by hem, no matter how small the quantity. JOHN MASON BROWN, school in which truth grows strong." That

may be, but we don't like to see our armies sent to any school so awfully expensive. Some of the Eastern villagers think the autumn will be very healthy, because the my keeping.

physicians are raising their fees. There is no doubt as to our ability to put down the rebellion. The only question is, whether we will put it forth.

OFFICER H. B. GREEN TOOK FROM A SOLIDIE of the control of the control

A DISPUTED QUESTION SETTLED .- The authenticity of the following passage, as our readers are aware, has been frequently disputed, the generality of the public ascribing it not in the original bill or in the House to Webster, while not a few boldly impeach this ascription, declaring the passage to be

If the infernal fanatics and abolitionist ever get the power in their hands, they will override the Constitution, set, the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make law to suit themselves, lay violent hands on those who differ with them in their opinions or dare question their fallibilty; and, finally, bankarant the country and delace it with blood. upt the country and deluge it with blo The question of authenticity is thus settled by the Boston Courier: "The origin of the

paragraph is entirely familiar to us. It was uttered in the presence of a num ber of gentlemen, friends of Webster. and immediately taken down by one of those present. This gentleman, still living in this city, communicated it, about two years age, to the New York Express, from which it was widely copied, and afterwards some one more anxious to give it a definite location than to maintain his own accuracy, guessed that it was from the 7th of March speech, and without investigatian so set it down. The facts thus stated we have long been informed about, and they have before been made public in this paper. Recently, the gentleman who made the publication in the Express has reiterated the circumstances to us." This, as we think the most skeptical will own, is conclusive.

Governor Bramlette has addressed the ollowing circular to the sheriffs and officers | Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington of elections in the Second Appellate District: Commonwealth of Kentucky,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, FRANKFORT, KY.,
August 5, 1864.

The sheriffs and officers of elections in the counties composing the (2d) Second Appellate District, will immediately respond to the following questions.
THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Goveror. 1. Did you receive an order from any military commander, requiring you to exclude from the poll-books the name of any candi-

date? If so, give a copy of the order, or append the original to your answer.

2. Did you obey the order at any precinct in the county, and what candidate was benefited by the order?

3. How many votes would the excluded the county and was precinct of the county and the county and the second and the county and the coun candidate have received if no such order had interfered with the election? Answer from your best judgment and knowledge of the sentiments of the voters.

4. Were the officers of election or the voters

overawed by the presence of, or menace of military forces, so as to interfere with "free suffrage" and a free and equal election? State any additional facts bearing upon the subject, not embraced in the questions, of which you may have knowledge. As the District is large, we presume that responses have not yet been received from all the counties. Meanwhile, the inquiry attests the resolution of Governor Bramlette to vindicate the broken laws and the insulted dig-

AUBERT L. MAITLAND & CO. COMMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BANKERS,

nity of the Commonwealth.

HO. I Hanover Suidings, Hanover Square, EOERT L. MAITLAND, NEW WORK. WILLIAM WRIGHT, Japes dawist,

Windows, Sash.

We have a variety of DOORS, SHOW-WINDOWS SASH, and CORNICES for sale at corner of Main and Fourth. Persons wanting all or part can have any of them at a bargain.;

GREEN & GREEN.

TO SUTLERS

PRATHER & SMITH

429 Main street, Have a large stock of

MILITARY HATS AND CAPS and MilitaryHatandCap Trimmings.Cords,

&LC ., All of which they will sell by the case or dozen very

F. H. HEGAN. 411 Main street,

DEALER IN WALL-PAPER, LOOKING-GLASSES, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, WINDOW-GLASS,

ENGRAVINGS, Photograph and Ambrotype Materials, AND MANUFACTURER OF

GILTWORK.

EUROPEAN Banking & Exchange Business JOHN SMIDT & CO.

GENTLEMEN'S SPROULE & MANDEVILLE.

Fine Clothing

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Corner Main and Fourth sts., Under the National Hotel, LOUISVILLE, KY.

MASONIC NOTICE. A CALLED MEETING OF COMPASS LOUGE (No. 223) F. A. M. will be held THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, August 19, at 7½ o'clock, for work. Members of sister Lodges are respectfully invited to By order of the W. M. WM, McCREADY, Sec'y pro. tem.

SLAVES IN THE ARMY. ON THE 9TH OF THIS MONTH I CALLED THE On THE 9TH OF THIS MONTH I CALLED THE
attention (by notice in the Louisville Journal) of
the County Judges to the importance of each county
furnishing me a list of all Slaves who had left their
bomes in Kentucky and gone off with the army. I
again call the attention of every citizen who feels an
interest in the State having its just credit on the draft
to funnish me such list as soon as possible. This list
would be gotten up and forwarded to me by mail in a
few days if the proper effort was made.

My office is in Engers & Burnard's, on Jefferson
street, opposite No. 3 masonio Building, Louisville,
all diew Ag't and Com'r for Kentucky.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE 37TH SENA. In response to the wishes of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Gibson Mallory. It will be impossible for me to enter into any canvass beyond this bare announcement. My platform as simple—I am a true Union man, that is, I am neither an abolitionist nor a secessionist. The one I would fight with my votes, the other with my sword. If elected, I niedze myssif to watch and

OLIVER L. WALD WIN. To Odd Fellows.

NOTICES.

Important to Army Officers Who have been discharged or have resigned,

PS CERTIFICATES OF NON INDESTEDNESS cured in a short time by applying to METZGER, STRIBLER, & SIMPSON, Odd Fellows' Hall, Indianapolis, Ind., No. 211 Penp. avenue, Washington, D.O. ommunications addressed to either office will mee

Military Claims of all kinds collected. al3 dlm DR. B. M. BECKHAM HAS REMOVED TO LOUISVILLE, AND OFtes his professional services. Office on Green
street, ports side, between Third and Fourth Residence on Brackiaridge street, between Second and
Third.

Copartnership. MB. VINCENT COX IS THIS DAY ADMITTED a partner in our business, to date from July 1, 1864. The style of the firm is remain as heretofore.

J. S. LITHGOW & CO.

Aug. 17, 1864-d6 To Wholesale Werchants. A YOUNG MAN, WHO CAN PRODUCE TROM ten to fiteen thousand dollars in eash, wishes to obtain either an interest or a situation in any first-class establishment in the city. In case he is taken in as a partner, he will advance fifteen thousand dollars; or if given a situation, will loan his employer ten thousand dollars. Good references given and expected. Address, with real name, al7d3*

Copartnership. THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THIS DAY TAKEN
Into painership with him in the Garriage Mane
facturing business, at the southwest corner of Sixth
and Jefferson streets, WILLIAM RUBY. The busiand defletsou after be conducted under the ness will here after be conducted under the ness will have be conducted under the nes Louisville, August 16, 1864. and Frankfort Railroads.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 1, 1864. CIRCULAR. BY THE PROVISIONS OF THE EXCISE LAW, passed Jone 30, 1864, every person giving a receipt for the delivery of property is required to stamp the receipt with a two cent Bevenue stamp. Postage not answer.

In order to comply with the terms of this law. In order to comply with the terms of this law. In order to comply with the terms of this law. In order, to sign and place a stamp on their delivery cooks or send a written order (stamped) for its delivery. books triend with two-cent Agents will provide themselves with two-cent Agents will provide themselves with two-cent stamps, which THEY will put on all original bills of lading only (ad on duplicates or triplicates), and also on all receipts which they give for the payment of freight bills, when the amount exceeds two by dollars 116 de

NOTICE. ANY PERSON OR PERSONS WANTING a good Business House, centrally located, or Main street, a short distance from the Louis both city and country, can have one by giving a smal bouns and buying a small amount of fixtures. Fosi tive possession of it can be had at this time. Each the paid ten days after the first of each mouth.

On he seen at the Louisville Hotel or at John Osn be seen at the Louisville Hotel or at Joh Johnston's Grecery, opposite Ninth Street Tobacc Warehouse.

NOTICE.

VI HE FIRM OF NOJK, WIJKS, &CO. Having dissolved copartnership on the 29th July, the understanced will continue the burlaces at the old stand, by Main street, under the firm name and style of NC CE, HALL, & CO. The large stock of MANUFACTURED TOBACOO in all its grades now held by us will be offered at very ow rates. NOTICE. all its grades now held by the way to test.
Also Fine Out Chewing and Smoking ToAlso Fine Out Chewing and Smoking ToBecola attention given to consignments of Tobacco,
their Lesf or Manufactured, on which we will make
Earlied advances.

A. W. HALL,
A. W. HALL,
LEVI L. NOCK.

. Notice to Stockholders. PRESIDENT'S OFFICE LOUISVILLE & FRANKFORT B. R. Louisville, August J1, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE ELECTIO! Of a Board of six Directors, to serve the ensuin year, will be held at the effice of the President of the Company, on Tuesday, September 6th. 1864, at nice o'clock A. M. EDWARD D. HOBBS, all d6

THE HIGHEST CASH price will be paid for 1,000 CAVALBY and ARTILLEBY HORSES at my stable, corner Brewn & Stonecifer. EMPLOYMENT. EMPLOY MENT.

A MONTH-AGENTS WANTED TO SELL

Off Sewing Machines. We will give a commission
on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work
for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address
D. B. HERBINTON & CO., Detroit, Michigan.

NOTICE TO JAIL BUILDERS. IN PURBUANOE OF AN ORDER OF THE COURT of Claims of Mercer county, Kv., outered up at its lest session, we hereby give notice to all jail-builders that we are now ready to let out the contract of build-that we are now ready to let out the contract of buildthat we are now ready to be dot unit.

Any one wishing the stone jail in Mercer county. Any one wishing the bid can do so by calling upon oither of the undersigned or addressing them by mail. Any one wishing to see the plans and specifications of said jail can do so by calling upon Jas. H. STAGG. Bids will be received until the second monday in September.

THOS. B. TAGG.

JAS. H. STAGG.

D. W. H. COMPRISON.

W. E. OLELLIAND.

Committee,

Harrodsburg, Ky., Aug. 6, 1864-dtd

WOTICE.

I WILL CONTINUE THE TOBACCO AND GENBEAL COMMISSION BUSINESS at the cld stand
of Nock, Wicks, & Co., 315 Main street, and will keep
on hand a good assortment of Virginia, Missouri, and
Kentucky Tobacco, Smoking Tobacco, and Cligars.
Also Agent for Maysville Cotton Yarns, Twine. &c.
jy21 d3m

GEO. W. WICKS. Notice to Stockholders.

Notice to Stockholders.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PROPLE'S BANK OF KENTUCKY are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of a Board of Directors and tor the transaction of any business which may be brought before them will be held at the Bank, in this city, on Monday, the 3d day of Uctober Prox., at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES H. HUBEE, Oashier.

Louisville, Aug. 1, 1854.—dtd

Dissolution.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EX.

I isting between W. H. McKNIGHT and H. B. WEBBER, under the firm of McKNIGHT & WEBBER, is this day dissolved by mutual consont.

All persons having claims against the late firm are requested to present them for settlement, and all knowing themselves indebted to the late firm all please call and settle. Either party is authorized to receipt for all debts due the late firm.

August 3, 1864.

W. H. McXNIGHT,
E. B. WEBBAE.

Judge Thos. J. Frazier: LOUISVILLE, August 16, 1864. Judge Thos. J. Franier:

DEAR SIR: I was stricken down with rhemmatism August, 1862, resulting from exposure in the winter of 1861, and spring and summer of 1862. I was confined some four months in Nashville, Tenn.; was sen from there to this city for medical treatment; we portially restored; returned to my regiment, and a the summer of 1863 relapsed; was treated by the first enumer of 1863 relapsed; was treated by the first enumer of 1863 relapsed; was treated by the first enumer of 1863 relapsed; was treated by the first enumer of 1863 relapsed; was treated by the first enumer of 1863 relapsed; was treated by the first enumer of 1863 relapsed; was treated by the first enumer of 1863 relapsed; was treated by the first enumer of 1863 relapsed; was the first enumer of 1864 relapsed; had lost all hope my recovery. I was not able to turn myself in been my recovery. I was not able to turn myself in been my recovery to sever for fifteen out of every twenty-fet hours. I took your medicine, and in five days was on my crutches walking the streets of Frankfort. In si or eight weeks I could walk without crutches. My joints soon began to reduce, and they are now we except being yet tender. So soon as I commenced the use of your medicine I ceased to take any other reded, and have not taken any other medicine since the second of the second of the property of the edge, and have not taken any other medicine since the second of the property of the edge, and they are now we seen the first enumer of the property of the edge, and have not taken any other medicine since the property to the edge. W. H. McKNIGHT WILL CONTINUE THE attention to business at the old stand, and hopes by strict attention to business and fair dealing to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage expended to the late firm.

Louisville, August 3, 1864. REWARDS.

ON THE 16TH INST., BETWEEN MANCOCK street and the Police Office, a Lady's Gold Watch, single case. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Police Office. ON THE 16TH INST., A YELLOW BOB-TAIL HORSE, about 16 hands high, about 10 years old, and in middling order. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges, and take him away.

Green st., bet. Hancock and Clay.

Strayed,
FROM THE PASTURE OF MR.WM.
THOMPSON, on Brownsboro road, 4
miles from this city, three HOBES
one brown, is hands high, syears old; one dark gray,
16½ hands high, 5 years old; the other yellow, with
black mane and tail, 15 hands high, and four years
old. For the return or information in regard to one
or all of them I will pay a liberal reward at the Wagon Yard of H. Euwl, Ma ket street, between Prestm and Jackson, or at Levi's Livery Stables.
als de&wl*

From Mr. Austin Bernett's, oar Clay Villes on Friday night, 12t August, my HORSE an iGGY The horse is about 13 years old, light bay Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEBEAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN TO me that Harrison Barns, who stands indicted in the Pendleton Circuit Court for the murder of Joseph Bishop, did make his escape from Pendleton county jail on the 25th of June, 1864, and is now a fugitive from justice and going at large;

Now, therefere, I, Thos. E. Bramlette, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said Harrison Barns, and his delivery to the jailer of Pencleton county, wit his one year from the date hereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunt SEAL Commonwealth to be affixed. Bone at Frankfort this 12th August, A. D. 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE,
Secretary of State,
By JAS. B. PAGE,
Assistant Secretary.
alf d2w&w3m

Largest stock in the Southwest, from the great man CHICKERING & SONS. ERNEST GABLER, And others, at FACTORY PRICES.
D. P. FAULDS,
Sole Agents for Southwest,
a17 d1m 223 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

FRESH PEACHES. WATER FILTERS. WE HAVE ALL SIZES OF KEDZIE'S CELE-brated Water Filter now in store. For sale by al7 d3 PITKIN, WIARD, & CO. BOARDING.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS FOR GENTLE.
men or ladies, with boards can be had by immediate application to No. 9! Second street, adjoining the
St. Ole all Hotel.

POTATOES

ON CONSIGNMENT AND FOR SALE 700 BBLS
choice Potatoes at
L. H. GERMAN & CO.'S,
Commission Morch 18ts,
147 Fourth st,

SCHOOLS.

MANTED

Wanted, .

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

Apply at counting-room of Journal office, al8dt

Wanted,

Wanted to Rent,

Wanted.

Wanted-A Nurse.

Substitutes Wanted.

Cincinnati.

SUCCESSORS OF

BICKEY & CAREOLL, BIOKEY, MALLORY, & CO., and H. W. DERBY & CO.

Books & Stationery

Offer to the trade the largest and mest varied stock of

Ever brought to the West.

Bemember the

OPERA HOUSE BOOKSTORE.

R. W. CARROLL & CO, Wholesale & Retail Booksellers & Stationers, 73 West Furth street, 12 dlaw4

Greenbacks are Good,

ROBACK'S ARE BETTER.

STOMACH BITTERS.

Ten thousand bottles sold in one month. The mos popular stomach bitters in use.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

ROBACK'S BITTERS

They possess wonderful tonic properties, giving tone to the appetite and digestive organs.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

Try one bottle, and you will always use them and re commend them to others.

R. M. INGALLS,

Commission Merchant,

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500 BUSHELS CHOICE in store for sale by PITKIN, WIABD, & CO.

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LOUISVILLE, July 1, 1864.

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A SMAUL HOUSE, THREE ROOMS, DIN-ing-room, and kitchen. House to be fur-nished. Address , E. EE aDINGTO, all do. ST. AGNES' HALL, TERRE-HAUTE, INDIANA. ECHOOL, H.THERTO ENOWE AS THE GOOD COK, WASHER, AND IRONER; also a Girl for house work. White ones preferred E. W. BENEDIUT, also dis d3 Firstst, near Chestnut.

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The Faculty will consist of nearly twenty members, the Faculty will consist of nearly twenty members, d will comprise parties distinguished in Educational circles.
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al8 d3* No.

Young ladies will attend the Episcopa' Church with a Principal, unless any other place of worship hould be designated by parents.
Circulars nay be obtained by addressing "The Masrof St Agnes" Hall, Terre-Haute, Ind." A MEDIUM-SIZED DWELLIF GROUSE, Between Fourth and Eighth and Green and to the thrust streets preferred. Apply by letter to H. D. Journal office. A PARTNEE IN THE SUTLER BUSINESS.
A The regiment is now stationed in this State. Adress "Sutler," Journal office. al7 d3"

Shelbyville High School. THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will open on the first Monday of September.

als 618°

J. W. DODD, Principal. TO ONE COMING WELL BECOMMENDED (and In only those need apply) good wages and a good situation can be given.

17 de Jeferson, between Sixth and Seventh. MISSES H. & L. BARBAROUX WINDERS H. & H. SARBARGOAN
WILL REOPEN THEIR SCHOOL FOR YOUNG
WALDIES on the 5th of September at their schoolrooms in the building on the corner of Seventh and
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Competent ssus'ants have been sourced. Terms
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one-half on entrance, the other half in the middle of
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A DDBESS BOX NO. 22 SHELBYVILLE, KY. Sutlers' Clerk Wanted.

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Box 71, P. O., Nashville, Tennessee, inclosing recomand the state of the state o the session.

French, Music, &c., extra charges No deduction made for absence. For further particulars apply to the ladies, at their residence, on the east side of Seventh street, between Walsut and Chestnut al8 dim

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WANT FORTY SUBSTITUTES IMMEDIATE LY, selected from ALIENS, DISCHARGED SOLDIER Who have served two years or more, and persons un ST. MAEY'S P. O., MARION CO, KY.

THE ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, which has never sufered the least interruption, and which closed in June with a crowder
school, will open, as usual, on the first Monday of
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strict attention given by its conductors to the moral
and religious as well as literary improvement of the
pupils, Catholic parents will find St. Mary's College
peculiarly suitable for their sons. None but moral
and docile youths can be received. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden. The terms for the first half
session—from the opening to February—will be \$110,
\$115, \$120, according to the branches taken up by the
students. This amount is to be paid in advance.
Students must be provided with table knife, fork,
Students must be provided with table knife, fork,
spoon, cup, and rapkins. Books and other school articles are kept or sale at the College. For further
particuless apply to der 20 years of age. Apply to

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Louisville, Ky. THREE MEN WANTED TO GO AS SUBSTI-tutes. Men not liable to draft inquire at McEl-Vong's Sixth-street House, Sixth and Market. ag dis' O. W. CABBIGAN, Recruiting Agent. \$100 PER MONTH.—ACTIVE AND RE-liable Agents in the Army and everywhere else in the most lucrative business known. Honorable and no risk. Address or apply to 7. & 0. GAUGHAN, 1928 dsm² 116 Broadway, N. Y. erticulais apply to ale dlo Eev. P. J. LAVIALLE, Pres't. FIRST-RATE OCLORED WASHWOMAN, free or slave, without incumbrance. Apply to GEO. E. HEINSOHN, m27 dtf East side Second, bot. Green & Walnut.

BETHEL COLLEGE. THE FEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will begin on the first Monday in September with the roll wing Faculty:

BY GEORGE HUNT, A. M., President and Prot. of Moral and Mental Science.

AMES H GRAY, A. M., Prot. of Mathematics of Moral Philosophy. OPERA HOUSE BOOKSTORE Natural Philosophy.
N. DioKen, A. M., Prof. of Languages.
Prof. of Natural Sciences Rev. E. W. MOREHEAD, A. M., Principal of Preratery Department. E. J. MURPHY, Assistant in Preparatory and Libratish.

bratish the advantages of an extensive and commodions building, a good Philosophical and Ohemical
Apparatus, and a valuable Library, the College presents excellent facilities to students desirous of improvement. The great aim of the Faculty will be a
high standard of scholarship and a healthful discipline. For particular information address Rev. Gronzs
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Male and Female Academy. Bev. D. C. CULLEY, A. M., President. Prof. H. J. GREENWELL, Principal Male Dep't. Miss SALLIE YOUNG, Grad, Prin. Female Dep't. Mrs. H. B. PRILLIPS, Professor of Music. THE TWENTY SEVENTH SESSION OF THIS institution will begin on the 5th of Sept., 1864.

All the branches taught in the most thorough classical school are embraced in its course of instruction. Board, lodging, washing, lights, fuel, and taition \$110, in advance, or \$120, one-half in advance. Students will be charged from date of entrance until close of session, except in cases of severe protracted sickness. BOOKS AND STATIONERY B. W. & Co. are prepared to supply Booksellers, Stationers, Country Merchants, Sutlers. Nows Deal-ers, and Agents with everything in their line that can be procured in the West or East. Their stock being so large and general in its character, they are almost sure to be able to fill orders at once. Chestnut St. Female Academy, PHILADELPHIA.

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PHE TWENTY-NIRTH SEMI-ANNUAL SES
ision of this FRENOH and ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL will reopen on Wednesday,
Sept. 14, at 1,615 Chestnut street. Miss Bonney and
Miss DILLAYR, Principals. Particulars from Ofroniy9 d2aw12&w9* R. W. CARROLL & CO. Sell at Who.

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OHECKER BJARDS,
PAPER WEIGHTS, B. B. HUNTOON'S School for Boys WILL BEOPEN ON MONDAY, THE 5TH OF September. Terms \$100 for the school year of forty weeks. Ten per cent discount when paid quarterly in advance. GLENDALE FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE COLLEG: ATE YEAR, INCLUDING A PEride of forty weeks, is divided into two sessions:
the first session commencing on Monday, September
12, 1864, and the second on Menday, January 30, 1865.
The charges for boarding, tuition etc, are very
low, considering the present financial state of the
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Applications for admission, or for catalogues, and all letters of inquiry, or on business relating to the institution, should be directed GLENDALE FEMALE COLLEGE, aul5 d12* Glendale, Hawilton county, Ohio.

FOREST ACADEMY A Male School. THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL begin Se 'tember 5.

According to current prices I cannot see that boarding, washing, and tuition can be afforded for less than \$250 per term of \$40 weeks.

Boarders must furnish their own towels, soan, and blacking.

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THOS. J. FRAZIER. Institution for Young Ladies WILL BEOPEN ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1864. Address St. Matthews, Ky. al3 dtf MR. & MRS. W. B. NOLD'S Louisville Female Seminary.

The Louisville Female College.

THIS WELL KNOWN AND WELL ESTAB.

Ished bearding School for Young Ladies, pleasantly situated, in a quiet, retired part of the city, will commence its twenty-third session on Monday. Soptember 5. Those who desire places will do well to make early application. Address

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Moneav in September. The scholastic year is
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been secured by the Principal, and ample facilities
for a thorough and finished education in both the
solid and crnamental branches are afforded. For
the culars apply on the premises or by letter addressed
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al2 dloss. Rev. W. W. HILL,
Louisville.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, KY. THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION I will commence on the first Monday of September next, and continue five months.

FACULTY: Bev. D. B. CAMPBELL, LL. D., Fresident and Prof. of Mental and Moral Science. DANFORD THOMAS, A. M., Prof. of the Greek and Latin Languages. E. FARNAM, A. M., Professor of the Natural Science B. R. M., Prof. of Mathematics, Mechanics, and Astronomy.

Every advantage that an able, well-tried Faculty and the most complete Library and Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus cas give may here be enjoyed by all students entering this institution.

The regular classes are now all organized, and the Preparatory department offers superior advantages to evicents repearing to enter the m. ants preparing to enter them.
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Shelbyville Female College.

Shelby College, Kentucky. THE ENSUING SESSION OF THIS INSTITUeptember.
For information apply to the undersigned.
WM. J. WALLEE, President.
Shelbyville, Ky., Aug. 4, 1864.—d15 MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO,

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ON ACCOUNT OF HAVING BUSINE'S IN ANother city, we will sell STOUK, FIXTUBES, and
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A FAMILY ROUKAWAY HORSE, WITH
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A LOT, 219 FEET FRONT BY 105, ON NINTH street, opposite the Nashville Depot. A good chance for investment. Apply to T. O. Pomeroy, at the Sheriff's office.

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Exy price is \$23 an acre; but if it is not sold by the first day of Sewtember, 1864, I will on that day, on the premises, sell to the highest bidder.

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Henduche, Sick Henduche, Feul Stommel.
From Dr. Edward Boyd, Ballimore.

DEAR BRO. AYER: I cannot answer you what complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say all induce ever treat with a purgative medicine. I place great dependence on an effectual eathartic in my daily contest with disease, and, believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PITTSBURG, PA., May 1, 1853.

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PITTSBURG, PA., May 1, 1858.

Dr. J. O. AYEB-Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worth headache anybody can have by a dose or two for your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach. which they cleanse at once.

Yours, with great respect,

Olerk of Steamer Clarlow. Billous Disorders--Liver Complatas.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of billous complaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the prefession and the name of the profession and the name of the name of

which is worthy the confidence of the prefession and the people.

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Bie: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and carnot besitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them.

Fabernally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,

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Bysentery, Blarrhea, Relax, Worme.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Olicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best apericans. I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes iffem an excellent remedy, when given in emsit doses for bilious dysentery and Diarrhea. Their suspanceating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

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THE BEGULAR COURSE OF LECTURES BEgins on Tuesday, November 1, 1884, and will continue sixteen week.
Total Fees-Professors (seven), Dissection, Hospital, and Matriculation, 835. Address
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I. AS THE EXECUTOR OF FOUN-TAIN BOULWARE, deceased, will sell the Farm owned by said decedent, con-taining 23 acres, in Oldham county, on the east side of Curry's Fork, one mile rom Floyds-burg, and two miles from Beard's Station. It is good limestone land, all under fonce, a good portion set in grass, and has a good comfortance dwelling and all

ONVENTION-HALF-FARE TICKETS. ille, New Albany, and Chicago mpany have agreed to carry pasthe Democratic National Conven mble at Chicago on the 29th inst., rates. The tickets to be good 5th inst, to the 3d day of September

it was quite light, went out at the front gate of his yard, unarmed and unconscious of any ORDER FROM GENERAL SHERMANdanger. He saw a person about thirty paces RISONERS AND REFUGEES TO BE FURfrom him, whom he did not recognize. Tur-NSPORTATION TO INTERIOR POINTS. ner started on the pike toward town, and the days ago, Captain Jones, Commisindividual turned around and shot in the dial for rebel prisoners in the State addressed a communication to man, stating that the large numing it was some person trying to scare him, ugees and paroled prisoners sent walked some few paces nearer the man, when e Ohio river to remain during the the latter raised his gun and took deliberate inflicting serious injury upon the aim at Turner, who turned around, and, just Indiana, and especially on the city as he turned, was shot in the back part of the onville, and that the evil was felt oners released in the same proporbone and coming out in front, not breaking the injury resulted to the Indiana any bone. Turner did not fall, but walked Under existing orders, the only in at his gate. He was fired on a third time, t open for him to pursue was to rebut was not hit again. He got into his risoners on the north bank of the house covered with blood, where he has He was not authorized to furnish been since confined. He did not know who asportation to the interior portion shot him until half an hour afterwards, when te, and consequently a large numhe learned that Shackleford was in town, left without employment or any avowing that he had shot three times at which they could gain a support, Turner, and that he still intended to kill him. applicants for employment were Shackleford remained in town drinking all excess of the demand for labor. day, declaring that he intended to kill Turner ty of the persons released north and three other men, not one of whom has r were in destitute circumstances. had any altercation with him. Turner is 72 ole to pay their passage by rail or vears of age. to points where honest employment obtained. The evil was a serious behalf. How much of it is disputed, or se the large number of persons left whether or not it is disputed at all, by the ss and want was calculated to develfriends of Mr. Shackleford, we are not ap-Driven to desperation by destituprised. We give it simply as an ex parte deserters from the rebel army were statement from a highly respectable source. mpted to violate the sacred obligaen to the United States Government. sion, the Captain thought that the

eived, by telegraph, General Or-2, from Headquarters, Department of The order says: sons from the rebel army required by orders to be sent north of the Ohio discharged, as well as refugees, male e, escaping from the dangers of civil South, will, on arrival at Cairo or be forwarded, at the expense of ted States, if unable to pay their own Cincinnati or St. Louis by water, or coint over one hundred miles by rail-

ht be remedied by authorizing him to

em transportation, on the account of

too interior points where em-

it be obtained. In reply to his

manding officers at Cairo and Louisth through agents of the Christian sion or labor agencies, will endeavor ployment as much as possible. mand of Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN. mining the wording of the order it adily be discovered that the clause one hundred miles," &c. is somewhat ous. In transmitting it by telegraph.

ones is under the impression that the not, which would give another com to the sentence, was omitted by the ors. However, he has to act upon the s received, and the only construction n be placed upon it with the absence of gative, is, that the General intended ons seeking employment not more 00 miles from the river, are abundently travel the distance on foot. Those deto go farther will be furnished trans-. We cannot accept this construcdrawn from the actual wording of der, as the true meaning of the same. el certain that the word not has been ed. It is not necessary for us to argue, with the insertion of the negative, the is more explicit, easier understood, and calculated to accomplish good. To limit to be travelled on foot at one d piles would have about the same f the actio was increased tenfold. The tions for a journey of one hundred are about the same as they are for one

ouse themselves for the undertaking. ERILLA ROBBER.-Claude Higgins, the a robber who was arrested by the civil prities on Wednesday afternoon, was ed over to the military yesterday mornand had an examination before the ost Marshal. The proof is clear and dei that he is a guerilla of the worst stamp. earching his person, a quantity of subtle on was found secreted about his clothes. efused to explain for what purpose he ed the same. A closer inquiry into the nay reveal that the darkest suspicions kened by the finding of the poison are holly without foundation. As soon as xamination was concluded, which elicitbut few additional facts in the case, the oner was remanded back to jail for further

and. If the paroled prisoners and refu-

oust travel one hundred miles in search

ployment, we fear that but few of them

SSAULTING SOLDIERS.-Two men named hie and Welch were arrested yesterday by nilitary police, charged with assaulting oled soldiers on Hancock street. The case a very aggravated one, and called for upt action on the part of the authorities. ems that Welch, who is a discharged solfrom the regular army, was in company h Richie at the time the outrage occurred he was not directly engaged in the same. reprimanded by the Provost Marshal, from arrest. Richie was sent to Barracks prison, and ordered to be kept in se confinement for five days.

DIED OF HIS WOUNDS .- Mr. Howard Brash. was shot by the guerillas last week in wardly attack on Mr. Leonard's drove horses on the Salt river road, has since d from the effects of his wounds. Death ieved him of his painful sufferings yestermorning. We are informed that the erilla band, guilty of this outrage and wardly murder, still hovers in the vicinity West Point, depredating upon the people the neighborhood.

The advertisement of Mr. James P. int, agent and commissioner appointed by vernor Bramlette to ascertain what number slaves have left their homes and gone off ith the army, should meet prompt attention. e desires the information asked for that he may secure to Kentucky the proper credit on | call before the supply is exhausted. quota for all the slaves not yet accounted

BRILLAS AT BEARD'S STATION .- On last inesday, a party of guerillas made a raid | Woodward Hall, in New Albany, at halfn Beard's Station, on the Frankfort railroad. nd, among other depredations, destroyed a table circular saw-mill, which was used y the railroad company in sawing wood for e engines. The circular blade was broken, bands cut, and the machinery badly dam-

REPORTED GUERILLA FIGHT.—It was curtly reported in the city yesterday that a had occurred at Simpson's creek, in rested in this city, Tuesday morning, under er county, on Wednesday evening, be- the order of Col. Bishop, his men disarmed, ween a detachment of Federal troops and a | their horses taken from them, and disbanded. nd of guerillas. Several were reported | We learn that Captain Yarber could show no illed on both sides, but, as we-have no defi- authority, neither State nor national, for his rite statements, we are unable to furnish facts.

RAILBOAD ACCIDENT .- The train from Lexneten that was due in the city last evening , and did not arrive until half-past 11. ne of the cars were damaged, but, as far we could learn, no person was severely

Canada, tired of the war, and disgusted with

We are assured that our recent state nent concerning the shooting of Squire Turner by Mr. Shackleford at Richmond is acorrect. We deem it proper to say, however, that the statement we are about to give from a source, which, though in the highest gree respectable, is altogether friendly to

an early walk of a morning. Turner, before

rection of Turner, hitting the ground some

ten or twelve feet to his left. Turner, believ-

shoulder, the ball ranging over the shoulder-

Such is the statement made on Mr. Turner's

DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW .- The interest in

our citizens still flock to the pavilion, crowd-

of equestrianship introduced into the arena

by Mrs. Dan Rice, the beautiful lady and ac-

complished rider, on her well-trained steed, is

something as novel in the ring as it is in keer-

ing with good taste. Dressed in a neat habit

of black, she sits upon her horse, and, through

the most trying evolutions, maintains her

graceful ease. Dan, the prince of showman,

is the life of any exhibition. He appears be-

fore the audience without the daubings of

paint and tawdry make-up so common to

clowns. He stands alone on his merits, and

his bon mots of wit and wisdom fall upon the

ear fresh and sparkling like the rain drops on

COLONEL J. H. FERRY .- No promotion in

warmly approved by our people as that of

with the Captain since the decease of the la-

mented Major-General Nelson, upon whose

staff he was then Quartermaster. This posi-

tion was sufficient to indicate Captain Ferry's

have any assistants who were not

period, Captain Ferry's duties, mul-

tiform and perplexing as they have been,

contact. We are gratified that the Govern-

ment has raised him to the rank of Colonel,

and placed him in charge of this post as

Chief Quartermaster. The interests of the

Government in this branch of the service

VIEWS OF CAVE HILL CEMETERY .- Mr. Will

monuments in the sweet, last bed where so

many of our loved and honored , are quietly

sleeping "after life's fitful fever." Among

them are the superb architectural model mon-

ument of Lithgow, Smyser, & Smith, and the

family vault of Captain Z. Sherley. Mr. Ben-

tinck has been peculiarly happy, both in the

time of taking them, so that his pictures are

as valuable as works of heliographic art as for

being highly-prized souvenirs to friends. They

may be seen at the gallery on the northwest

when the let-holders in Cave Hill have seen

them, we have no doubt Mr. B. will receive

many orders for similar remembrances. He is

fally competent to execute them, and we

commend to the general attention of our citi-

zens the specimens which he is prepared to

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- The accident to

road on Wednesday night, one mile this side

of Elizabethtown, was caused by a culvert

giving away as the full weight of the locomo-

tive was felt upon the structure. The re-

cent heavy rains had swelled the streams,

and the rushing of the water through the

channel had displaced and weakened the

masonry. Five cars were badly damaged by

the accident, and three persons injured. In

consequence of the mishap, the trains over

the road yesterday were thrown out of time.

As the breakage could not immediately be

repaired, the trains met at the interruption,

and transferred their passengers from one side

to the other, each train returning to the point

of starting in the morning. This arrange-

ment occasioned considerable delay, and the

regular mail from Nashville arrived in the

expense from their beds in the Atlantic ocean,

but the careful management of the express

companies insures their delivery here in good

condition, and we know of no greater luxury

Those who desire an epicurean treat should

CONVENTION IN NEW ALBANY .- The Reublican Congressional Convention for the

Second District of Indiana convened at

past ten o'clock yesterday forenoon. The meeting was well attended, and addressed by

Governor Morton and other prominent men

of the State. On the second ballot, Rev. W.

W. Curry was unanimously nominated as the

candidate to represent the Republican party of

CAPTAIN YARBER ARRESTED .- The Owens-

boro Monitor says: "Captain Yarber was ar-

proceedings, and they were therefore pro-

nounced unlawful, and hence the arrest and

A number of rebel soldiers, we are told, have lately deserted and crossed into In-

diana, and are trying to make their way into

the Second District in Congress.

disbandment."

in whatever mode they may be served up.

city nearly three hours behind time.

competent and energetic. Since this

evening for the present week.

OWNER WANTED-For a blood bay horse There had been, according to this statent, no political discussion between the pars, or any altercation or conversation of any . W. Roberts was arrested, with two stoleorses, by Officer Henry Ryan, one of whi kind. Mr. Shackleford, who had been drinking very hard for a considerable time, came as been claimed, and the owner of the othe Richmond on the morning of the 9th inget it by calling on Mr. Ryan, at the poli stant as early as four o'clock, avowing his deermination to kill Turner, and walking to and fro in the street in front of Turner's house, expecting him to come out, as he takes

room of the Journal office.

ST. AGNES'S HALL, TERRE HAUTE, IND. We invite attention to the advertisement of this new school, under the patronage of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Herbert, formerly of ndianapolis, Ind., a well-known eiu

NOTICES OF THE DAY!

Old papers for sale at the counting-

A very fine and comfortable residence

ersenville is offered for sale by Mr. John

Special attention is called to Mr. C. C. Spencer's sale, this morning, of elegant Far-niture, English Shot-gun, large Book-case, Horses, Buggies, large Oleander and Pome-

See Messrs. S. G. Henry & Co.'s auction advertisement of a valuable Twelfth-street Building Lot, this afternoon (Friday), at four o'clock.

This afternoon, Mr. C. C. Spencer sells on the premises eleven large and valuable lots on Jacob street, to which special attention is called. A finer location for private residences is not to be had in the city.

S. G. Henry & Co. have a large sale of white sugar, molasses, soaps, nails, mack rel and other groceries, and glassware, this morning (Friday), at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms. SOZODONT, the most popular Deati-

rice in existence, used and praised by every-Sold by all druggists.

Any person or persons wishing to go into a permanent business, with a capital of from five to twenty thousand dollars, either as a silent or an active partner, in one of the best paying business, and in one of the best business-houses on Main street, can have an opportunity by addressing letters through the post-office, drawer 136, to G., and you will post-office, drawer 130, to 3, receive an answer stating place of interview al8 d3 m&e

Messrs. Otis & Co., of 516 Main stree are receiving and opening daily large and complete invoices of millinery goods, consisting of ladies' hats of all descriptions, headnets, flowers, feathers, ruches, plain and fancy ribbons, quillings, and all kinds of velvet ribbons, all of which they are selling at the this world-renowned circus does not fag, and owest prices, and to which they inv trade generally. a15 d5 ing it to its utmost capacity. The new style Wall paper and window shades-a

arge stock always on hand—new goods contantly receiving, at Wm. F. Wood's, Thir treet above Main. Save the drunkard if you can, for the

sake of his family and the good of society. Try him with Urban's Inebriate's Hope, prepared by Raymond & Co., 74 Fourth street, near Main. Many old sots are under lasting obligations to it. Try it. j18 eod

On the evening of the 17th, at the residence of his mrents in Jeffersontown, of typhoid flux, Jesse Simpon, son of John W. and Sarah Jean, aged 12 years, 7 nonths, and 23 days.

Funeral services this morning, the 19th, at 10 'clock. Friends of the family invited without furher notice.

ther notice.

Throughout his painful illness, no murmur escay his lips—no cry of pain burst forth from his patie spirit; but with a trust in the Saviour, beautiful in childish simplicity, yet firm and unwavering, calmly spoke of approaching death, and of that brighome in Heaven, where his fond soul soon would taits flight, and be at rest in the arms of Jesus. the drooping summer grass. Of Harry Cook's trained dogs and monkeys we could never tire. Their acting is so life-like, and they exhibit a knowledge and careful tutorage that might put to blush some of the dandified rep-Gone so early in life's young morning. Our boy, o oved one, it is hard to give thee up; but thy Savionas ealled thee! Farewell! resentatives of the genus homo. The exhibitions will be continued every afternoon and

In Franklin county, kentucky, on the 15th inst, Kare, daughter of Rev. F. H. and Mary E. Hodges, aged 15 years, 2 months, and 5 days.

In Vandalia, Il., Aug. 9th, Annie Goddon, infant daughter of Oharles G. and Mary S. Smith, aged two years and ton days. military circles, for a long time, has been so At Mt. Sterling, in hospital, on the 9th inst, Mr. A. W. Lovellady, of the 37th Kentucky mounted infantry, formerly of Tennessee. Captain Ferry. We have been acquainted try, formerly of Tennessee.

At Bardstown, on the 14th inst., Mrs. Anna Adamson, in the 24th year of her age.

On the 18th ins*, Mag, second daughter of James and Catharine, Molleery, aged 23 years, six months, and twodays.

Her foneral will take place from the residence of her parents, on Walnut street, between First and East, to-morrow evening at 3½ o'clock, to which the friends of the family are invited to attend. e&m* ability, for Nelson was not accustomed to

AMUSEMEN'IS

have been discharged with a promptness and MASONIC TEMPLE energy which have elicited commendation from all with whom he has been brought into Friday Evening, Aug. 19, 1864, BENEFIT OF

MESSES. MORTINER, COLEMAN, & BILEY For One Night Only. The great Sensation Drama of

could not have been committed to better MIRIAM'S CRIME. After which a GBAND CONCERT, Supported by Miss Julia Dawson and a host of vol-Bentinck has taken some exquisite views by photograph of several of the most charming

> SPLENDID FAROE. Admission 50 cents. Children and Servants 25 cents. For further particulars see programmes of the

BALL. A GRAND BALL WILL BE GIVEN AT Masonio Temple on MONDAY, Aug. 22, 184, for benefit of a wounded Seldier who lost his left arm near Atlanta. He kindly solicits the paranage of all who desire to assist a helpless man made helpless by defending the old flag.

al6 dtd B. S. BABBEB. selection of the subject of his scenes and the

corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, and, DAN RICE'S

GREAT SHOW

GRAND CONSTELLATION, ONE MAMMOTH combination of three separate exhibitions, will form in LOUISVILLE, Monday, August 15, 1864. AT THE COENER OF SECOND AND GRAY STS., And every succeeding Afternoon and Evening during the week, at 2 and 8 o'clock. the down train No. 2, over the Nashville Rail-The features of Dan Rice's GREATSHOW include the far-famed and unrivalled blind horse EXOBL-SIOB, and the celebrated Educated Mules, to which are added the wonderful Performing Horse S. A. DOUGLAS, and three more rare specimens of equine agacity, who will be performed by

MRS. DAN RICE, Her first appearance in this city, assisted by the emi-nent artistes, nent artistes,
PROFESSOB STOKES AND FAMILY.
In the catalogue of animal intellect developed by philosophical training is
HARBY COOK'S AOTING DOGS AND MONKEYS,
From London, Paris, St. Petersburg, and Vienna, who will present to the astonished spectator a DRA-MATIO PERFORMANCE. A CIRCUS, A MINIA-TULE ARMY, A FASHIONABLE SOIREE, A GAY
RIDING PAETY, and A DAY AT THE DERBY.
The third department, which will complete the brilliant en semble. is

The third department, which will complete the brilliant en semble, is wILD BUFFALOES, BAR-UAY'S WILD BUFFALOES, From the Bocky Mountains and Idaho, with a genuine troupe of Hunters and Camancho Ponles. DAN RICE himself will appear at each exhibition, and the performance will be radiated and spiced by the original humors and fancies of the great modern wit. jester, and philosopher.

**E-Will exhibit in Jeffersonville, Monday, August 23d, and New Albany Tuesday, August 23d, ADMISSION 50 CENTS; CHLDBERN 25 CENTS. au6 d13

CLAM Sour .- Reufer & Co., at the S. Woodlawn Race Course, Charles Restaurant, on yesterday, treated their patrons to a surpassingly fine mess of LOUISVILLE, KY. 27460 clam soup. The bivalves are brought at great

DEGULAB EUNNING MEETING FOR THE Monday, October 10, 1864,

Hile Heat (all ages); DITES.

We, the subscribers, agree to run a Sweepstake, two mile heats, for Colts and Filles, i yeers old, over the Woodlawn Association Course; \$300 entrance, \$100 forfeit; \$1,000 added by Association, provided the stake is run, the condition of the country not preventing, which shall be decided by the officers of the Association. Five or more subscribers to fill the stake. To name and close August 15, 1884.

Same DAY-SECUND RAOE. Two Mile Das SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15. W. E. Milton, Sec'y.

BENEFIT FAIR A FAIR WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE BENEFIZ of the UBSULINE ACADEMY on Sestember 12 1864, at the fixed appeal to the public, they hope it will be largely patron

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SCOTT, KEEN, & CO. STROLEGALD AND REALS DEALERS IN Men's, Youths', and Boys

FIFTHISHING CENER SIXTH AND MAIN PINEETS



We have an assortment of the best kinds made it store. It has been ascertained beyond doubt that wheat which was drilled in last year was not badly whater killed and produced a fair crop, whilst that which was sown broadcast on the same soil was almost entirely werthies. In erilling in wheat you save the labor of one man and team besides saving seed arough in sowing 100 acres to may for your drill CASH PRICE.

COOK'S EVAPORATOR. We have the EXCLUSIVE CONTROL of this Evaporator for the State of Kentucky and in Indiana bordering on the river. Persons who are grewing Sorghum are invited to call and examine them or send for a circulative to the coll department. CASH PRICE.

Victor Cane Mill. CASH PRICE.

No. 0 Light one horse Mill. CIDER MILLS We have a variety of excellent Cider Mills, all of shich we consider good. The Buckeye has no equal, The Kentucky Mill is well known, and has given gen-ral satisfaction.

NOTICE.

In addition to articles above, we keep a general as Agricultural Implements and Seeds, Cumming's Patent Cutting Boxes, Sandford's Patent Cutting Boxes, Virginia Corn Shellers,

Buckeye Corn Shellers,
Western Corn Shellers,
Cultivators, Corn Planters,
Plows (Cast and Steel),
Grain Cradles and Scythes,
Shovels, Hoes, Spades, Forks, &c. PITKIN, WIARD, & CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.

J. HINZEN. HINZEN & PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

MASON&HAMLINE'S CABINET ORGANS THE BEST MAKE IN THE MARKET, Market st., north side, between Sixth and Seventh,

A Physiological View of Biarriage- Consaining nearly 800 pages and 130 fine Plates and Engavings of the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs in a tate of Health and Disease, with a Treatise of Self-Abuse, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Tree! ment—the only rational and squeesful mode of ourses shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful advisor to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condision. Bent free of postage to any address on receip of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Madden Lane Albany. S. X. Canes treated by mall as before, june16 dewarm

and Sexual Systems.—Now and reliable treat-ment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION— sent by mail in scaled letter envelops, free of charge Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard As ociation, No. 3 South Minth street, Philadelphia, Pa

C.P.Barres's Extra gold per COPY-RIG η Δ ω ω C.P.BARNES WES & PRICES. | 7 | PRO

best manuel conts (and slamp) | 0. 0 or Ladies' | 21 00 82 00 | 0. 1 or Medium | 1 59 3 50 | 0. 2 or Large | 1 75 2 76 83 25 | 0. 3 or Oumercial | 2 00 3 50 2 50 | 0. 5 or Union | 2 00 3 50 2 50 | 0. 5 or Union | 2 00 5 00 | 0. 6 or Manmoth | 5 00 5 50 | 0. 7 or Masonic (extra 408 6 00 0. 3 Eureka | 2 50 4 00 4 00 | 0. 5 Eureka | 3 50 5 50 |

All pens bear my trade nearth, "U. F. Barnes, RA, Lou., Ky.," for which I have secured the o whit, and are warranted It carate fine and perfect every respect. Sent by mail or express to any pairs country on receipt of price and return charactering will please state the size and seried, whether hard or soft, fine or coarse; and a near should fail to leave the size and seried, whether hard or soft, fine or coarse; and a near should fail to leave the size of the series of the

Dealer in Gold Pons and American Watches,
Dealer in Gold Pons and American Watches,
Louisville, Ky.

R. C. Hill's Celebrated Manufactory,

333 THIRD STREET. 407 MAIN STREET, and and a second and a second R.C.HILL SIZES AND PRICES.

Old Pens repaired in the pest manner for fifty cents and stamp) each. My Pens are it caretine, and guaranteed perfect in every respect. Pens sent by mail or express on receipt of price and return charges. In ordering, state the size antistyle of case, Pen hard or sett, fine or coarse. It has been should not please, it can be exchanged. A discount of it per cent. on \$25, the usual discount to the trade. For further particulars send for circular price list. Pens repaired every day.

SOLD PENS REPOINTED FOR OURITS. Address B. C. Hill, Gold Pen Manufacturer, 32 Third street, and 407 Main street, Louisville, Ky. Watches and Jewellery repaired by the best work men.

New Shippers' Guide FOR THE NORTHWEST. The extensive Publishing House of G. W. HAWES & OO., of Indianapolis, publishers of

STATE GAZETTEERS AND DIRECTORIES, will soon issue a Northwestern Shipping Guide and Business Directory r five States-Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS or every town and village in those States. Also Buses Lists of the principal towns—in which will ound the names and places of business of the firtleing a general business. It is a cheap advertighted in the property of the At a meeting of the School Board last light, Mr. Wertheim was elected teacher of German language and ancient history. The salaries of Professors Butler and Shanks were increased to \$1,350 per aunum.

| At a meeting of the School Board last light increased to \$1,350 per aunum. | Deep and the salaries of Professors Butler and Shanks were increased to \$1,350 per aunum. | Deep aunu

AUCTION SALES!

BY C. C. SPENCER. AT AUOTION. O'N MONDAY MORNING, Ang. 22, at 10 o'clock will be sold, at the store-home of M. H. Mitchell, north side of Marketsurest, between First an Brook, his entire stock of Greceries, consisting I

owder and Black Teas; pping Paper, assorted size alth compalls him to ret C. C. SPENCER,

Terms cash. BY C. C. SPENCER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT A PRIVATE BESIDENCE AT AUCTION. ON SATUEDAY MORNING, Aug. 20, at 100'clood will be sold, at a private residence, on the sout side of Chestnut street, between Brook and Floy (dou'lle frame octuage), the entire Furniture there contained, consisting in part of Tufted Mabogar Parlor Seis, Chember Furniture. Carpets Zino Charber Fets, China and Glassware, Feather Beds, Oott Mattresses, it like Mathle and China Vaces, Kirch Utensis, and other articles necessary to housekee ing. Seis positive. C. C. SPENCER,

BY C. C. SPENCER. ADMIRISTRATOR'S SALE OF GIBSON MALLO-RY'S BLOODED STOCK, FURNITURE, CROP, AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS AT AUCTION. AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS AT AUCHUM.

ON WEDNIESDAY MORNING, September 7, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at the residence of tiths son Mallory, deceased, by order of W. A. Davis, Administrator, the entire personal effects of said decedant, at bis late residence, on the Taylorsville Turnpike, five miles r me thecity of Louisville, consisting in part of thorough bred Brood Mares and Horacs, Senthdown and Cashmere sheep, blooded and stook Hogs, 'one thorough bred Stallion (by Lexington), fine Millet Oows, Mules and work Horses, yoke Usen, Bed Cattle, and Farming Implements of the best quality and latest improvements; together with the growing Crop of Hemp, Corn, and Hay, and all other products of the farm; also Books away, Bugg, Harpicones and Honsehold and Kitchen Furniture, comp isting a variety of fine, desirable, and excellent new styling. special attention is called to the fine thord d Stallion (by Lexington), the thorough bred I res Sheep, Hogs, Furniture, Orop, and Far plemonts A fine opportunity is here offered i e same of the very best stock in Kentuck

oremiums have often been awarded.
s cash.
C. C. SPENCER, BY C. C. SPENCER. ELEGANT FURNITURE, TAPESTRY CARPETS BICIANS' BUGGY, HORSES, SADDLES, HAB NESS, OLEANDERS, POMEGRANATES, ANI ENGLISH BHOT GUN AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, Aug. 19, at 10 o'clock In front of Auction-Booms, will be sold a fin-Buggy Horse, a close Buggy, Bidding and Side Sardles Harness, large ruli blooming oleanders and Pome granates, Arter which, a large and general assort ment of elegant Furniture, embracing marble-to Bureaus, Wash-Stands, and Centre Tables (in rese Bureaus, Wash-Stands, and Centre Tables (in wood and mahogany), superior Italian and it Bedsteads, Sidaboare, Hat Back, Extension an Tables, Work Stands, hatrseat Sociales, Elizand Palor Chairs, Wardrobes, cane-seat and Droom Chairs, Tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and Incarpets, Refrigerator, Shades, Spring, Shuck Oction Estimates, and and Chaires, and extra fine walnut Book made in excelent style, with ornamental cand cine very fine English double-barrel Shut-Gast The special attention of housekeepers actifies is called to this sale. Terms cash. al8 d2 U. O. SPENCER,

PUBLIC SALE. HAVING SOLD MY FARM, I WILL OFFRE, ng Utensils, &c.
will offer for hire a lot of likely young Negroes.
Terms made known on the day of sale.
D. L. Wilson, Auctioneer.
T. B. Ol DHAM.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO. VALUABLE TWELFTH STREET LOT AT AUCTION.

ON BRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 19, at 4 o'clock, we side commencing lis feet from south of Main, adeirable unimproved Lot of Ground, 33% feet front by Title perfect. Terms at sale. S. G. HENRY & OO.,

BY C. C. SPENCER. EXECUTOR'S SALE OF BRICK AND FRAME N SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 20, at 5 colock, will be sold, on the premises, by order of Executor, two two-story Brick Houses and Lots, having four rooms each, with all necessary ont-buildings, and one Frame Cottage, with basement, having four rooms, with all necessary out-buildings, since the second state of Grayson street, four core east or Eventh side of Grayson street, four the second state of the property is centrally located, in a good neighborhood, and will be peremptorily sold to close neighborhood, and will be peremptorly sold to cloan estate.

Terms orsh.

alf d5

O. C. SPENUER,
Auctioneer

BY C. C. SPENCER. 10 VALUABLE LOTS IN JACOB'S ADDITION TO THE CITY AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 19, at 4% o'clock, will be peremptorily seld, on the premises, commencing with the lot on the southwest corner of Jacob and Floyd screets, the following valuawit: front by 190 deep to a 20 foot alley, on st corner of Jacob and Floyd streets. the southwest corner of Jacob and Floyd streets.
4 Lots, 35 first rout each by 190 deep to a 21-foot alley, west o and ad oining the above.
1 Lot, 395 set inout by about 225 feet deep to a 20-foot alley, north side of Jacob street, between Floyd and Preston.
4 Lots, 32 feet nont each by from 220 to 223 feet deep to a 20-foot alley, west of and adjoining the above.
53 This valuable property is eligibly 1 cated and in a portion of the city now repidly impreving, and will soon be eagerly sought after for private residences. TERMS-% cash; balance in 4, 8, and 12 months, with sterest and lien.

After the sale of the above lots, I will sell, for each in hand, one hot, 30 feet front by 200 deep to a 20-foo alley, north side of College street, 30 feet east of Firs

BY S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers. SALES THIS WEEK.

FRIDAY, Aug. 19, at 10 o'clock, GROCELIES.

100 boxes German Scap;
50 " Fancy Soap, fine and extra;
10 " Cream Tartar;
5 bbls Molesses;
200 pags assorted Creeries, Wines, and Liquors.
Also

100 kegs assorted Nails, Brads, and Spikes. Sales positive. B. G. HENRY & CO.,

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA San Francisco. Incorporated under the Laws of the State of California.
CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,

Paid in Full, in Gold Coin of the United States.
D. O. MILLS, President.
WILLIAM C. RALSTON, Cashler.
LEES & WALLER, Correspondents,
NEW YORK OLTY Offices No. 33 Pinest. at san Francisco and kew York; win inhaeconcelland throughout the States of California and Oregon, and the Territories of Washington and Noveda. Compons of the State of California, and of courties and cities, will be cashed, or collected accurrent rates Estiles of Exchenge on the Eanis of London Estiles of Exchenge on the Eanis of London For amounts to suit purchasers, will be issued a San Francisco and New York. Exchange bought and sold on the leading cities of the United States.

STOCKHOLDERS IN THE BANK OF CALIFOLNIA,

FORNIA,

Each liable in his Individual Property for an amount

equal to his Stock in this Bank,

equal to his Stock in this Bank. cqual to his Stock in the Sauk.

D. O. Mills,
William C. Ralstón,
R. S. Fretz,
J. B. Thomas,
Louis McLane,
Asa T. Lawton,
William E Barren,
Thomas Bell,
John O. Ecrl,
Moses Ellis,
R. M. Jesup,
A. C. Henry,
William Alvord, All of San Francisco.
Jaceb Kamm, of Portland, Oregon.

The operations of the Bank of California will be upon a specie basis:

Fringes, Cords, and Tassels MADE TO ORDER. A full stock of the very latest styles Dress Trimmings,

Worsted Braids. Notions, &c., &c. MILITARY GOODS Of every description. All orders attended to promptly.

MAD. D. RUHL, No. 327 Fourth st., Louisvil BOOTS AND SHOES. A New Wholesale House. HENBY KAHN,
No. 219 Fifth street, between Math and Market, up
stairs, over A. Libhten & Bro.
HAS just opened and will continue to keep on hand
a large and complete stock of
BOOTS AND SHORS. which he offers to the trade at the lowest cash price
Dealers are invited to call and examine for then
all dams

TELEGRAPHIC NEW EVENING DESPATCHES.

raysville Amached by Whasier.

Severe Engagement Easnes. Hon. Steedman Severely Wounded

Col. Streight, 51st Indiana, Killed. The Draft to Come Off on Sept. 5th.

Fears for Sherman's Communicatins

Fort Morgan Thoroughly lavested.

Communications of the Fort Cut. Exciting News from Fort Riley.

Terrible Massacres by the Indians.

To the Assessated Frees. NASHVILLE, August 18. A gentleman just from the front reports that on Tuesday Gen. Steedman started from Chattanooga, and met a rebel force, under Wheel r, at Graysville, eighteen miles from Chattanooga. A severe engagement ensued, with what loss to the Federals or rebels our infor-mant does not state. He reported, however, that Gen. Steedman was severely wounded,

and that Col. Streight was killed.

A rebel force is reported to be at Cleveland, Tennessee. A brigade from Chattanooga left for that place on Wednesday morning. The rebel cavalry have divided into small parties, and are making demonstrations upon all towns in Northern Georgia and Tennessee. The Federal pickets were fired upon at various points between Ohattanooga and Bridgeport. The probable intention of the rebels is to destroy the bridges at Falling Water and Bridgeport, Alabama.

New York, August 18. The Commercial states that it is quite certain that the draft ordered to take place the order at that time has been entertained by the public, and even by many military men. It now seems, however, that the intention of the dovernment is to commence work on the day ppointed, and prosecute it to completion a peedily as possible, as stated a few days ago The enrolment has been completed, and the machinery for the draft is in working order, ready for the turning of the wheel.

The Commercial's Washington special says:
The leading ice-dealers here have declined to serve private families this morning, saying they have at present only enough for the hos-pitals, and as long as the pirate Tallahassee is n the coast it cannot be shipped to this point

with safety.

Some apprehensions are felt here for the safety of General Sherman's communications, but the military authorities are confident, that, under dispositions lately made, the line cannot be seriously disturbed. Gold rather stronger, with a moderate de-mand for export, and the demand for customs s quite active. The improvement in the market caused importers to withdraw. The demand for gold for custom duties will be unusually large. Gold opened at 257 and advanced to 258. On a report of Sheridan's retreat it again receded to 25734, and at 2 o'clock it advanced to 27736.

Washington, August 18.
The mail-steamer from City Point brought hither 800 rebel prisoners, among whom were several officers. Passengers represent that the affair of Sunday was of greater proportions than at first supposed, the combined loss of the 2d and 10th corps in killed and wounded being from 800 to 1,000, while the loss of the rebels was also severe. tion gained by us will be held. On Tueslay there was some shelling by our forces to feel the rebel position. There were indications of another advance on our part yesterday.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

SYRACUSE, August 18. There were two mass meetings to-day, one on Franklin Square and one near Syracuse House. The largest was on Franklin Square. Vallandigham and Fernanda Wood being analysis when the results of the state nounced to speak there in response to loud and enthusiastic calls, Vallandigham stepped forward and addressed the multitude for an norward and addressed the multitude for an hour, holding their closest attention, except when interrupted by applause. He said he was not here to parade his private griefs, not to speak of what he had done and suffered in the cause. All such things were, indeed, insignificant in comparison to the great national interests that are at stake. He would only say that time had already enviral almost time. eay that time had already arrived almost to the utmost extent of his views in regard to national affairs. They are no longer peculiar. national analis. They are no longer peculiar. They are becoming most general. It was not the purpose of this Convention to sow seeds of discord in the Democratic ranks. Such was no part of his mission as a delegate chosen nanimously to represent his constituents at Chicago. He would be false to them and to the interest of his party and his country were he to lend himself to such an object. He would go there with the single purpose of

platform and to promote harmony among the Democrats and conservatives of the coun-try. There is now but one question before the country—war or peace. He assumed that it is the desire of all who love heir country that first her liberties shall be made secure, then her material prosperity restored. There were some who believed that these objects could be best secured by war, while a great mass of the Democracy held that they could be obtained only through peace. A majority de-termined to levy war, and we were obliged to submit. Had he possessed the power, not one drop of blood would have been shed; there

would have been no marshalling of hosts, no nostile cannon, no mighty debt. The President has had all the men and all the money ne demanded. Never was there such an example of submission by a people. Nothing has been wanted that constitutional power onceded, or arbitrary usurpation could take of the greatest conquerors of the world in any five years of their power, is the Union re-stored? No. Is a single State brought back? No. Is the Constitution maintained or ob-served? No. Are our liberties respected? o. Have we had a free press, a free assem-lage, the right of habeas corpus, or arrest by ue process of law? No.

Now, how is it in a material point of view?
A debt of nearly \$4,000,000,000, a daily exemption of nearly \$5,000,000, and a currency worth about thirty-eight cents on the dollar which two months ago was worth one hunindred per cent more. Ruin is impending, and now, in the fourth year of the war, what better is the prospect of the success of the war. We failed in 1861-62, not for the want of curage, for no braver men ever went forth to eattle. The campaign of 1863 opened under crushed out by the force of arms, but the end of that year found us but little advanced. The campaign of 1864 opened with the largest armies that the war had yet seen. These armies were composed largely of three-year veterans, and were concentrated for attacks on two or three vital points, and with what result let the record or carnage and blood answer. Having tried war so long, shall we now try some other means. He was for trying conciliation and compromise. We submitted to a necessity. You have had your trial, you

have tried war for four years, now let us try our plan. Our forfather made our Constitu-tion, Convention, with pen ink and paper, after debate by free speech, coming from hearts of freemen for 23 years, we prospered under it as no other people ever prospered. Yet we had our differences during that period. More than once the Union was endangered. offerences of 1820 were reconciled by com-romise, and by the same instrumentality alamity was averted in 1850. Clay, Webster, lass, and Douglas were there then, and com-romise prevailed through their advice and forts. Sumner, Chase, and Hale, leaders of party now in power, and which has brought our country so near to irretrievable ruin, were nen too, and then, as now, they were against compromise with a Republican form of govrnment. It is impossible to keep States to-tether by force of arms—it is contrary to the pirit of free institutions; but if it was otherpint of free institutions; but if it was other-vise, the war has been utterly pervected by he Administration. To day, it is not a war or union under the constitution, and the eyes of the people are being opened to this fact. Hence it is that through all the States calls or a cessation of hostilities are being loudly

Mr. Vallandigham continued his remarks

for the visible subsidence of the excitemen valsion; they call on the people, irrespective of party, to i in obtaining a permanent surour country on a lesting basis of peace; the duty of the Chicago Convention is to generate the convention of this spirit of peace and decio decide. The candidates already nominate epiesent all who cling to the war and a sound policy—to gather under our banner. who entertain oppposite opinions and favorestoring the country to its former condition of prosperity and happiness is only to be at-tained by the election of a peace President, piedged to support a peace policy; that we solemnly protest against the usurpations and lawless course of the present Administration, and warn the Administration to desert its en-The Attack on Mobile Progressing.

> he citizens of our States. St. Louis, August 18.
>
> Information from Fort Riley, Gen. Blunt's headquarters, says: Three ranches near Little Blue river were occupied by the Indians, the stock run off, and the buildings burned.
>
> Oapt. Thompson, with 74 men of the 16th Kansas cavalry, and one howitzer, is pursuing the Indians who committed these outrages. Despatches from him, dated the 4th inst., say that the Indians moved toward the Relarge drove of horses and mules. General Sherry, of the Kansas militia, also joined in

roachments upon the rights and liberties of

the pursuit, moving north of Thompson's Eight days have elapsed since communication has been had with points futher wes Within that distance, sixteen men, women, and children have been massacred, and every dwelling burned. Blunt sent orders to Forts Larned, Elsworth, and Salina for the con mands at those points to send scouts in the di-rection taken by the Indians, and to keep in readiness to join in a general pursuit when their trail is found. Blunt is doing every-thing possible with the small force under his command.

A steamer arrived from Mobile yesterdey morning. She reports that Farragut had prepared his fleet for action, and issued orders to attack Fort Morgan at eight o'clock yester-lay morning. It was to receive a furious en-filading fire from the fleet. The land force in its rear is said to have invested it wherever there was a foot of ground to stand upon. The rebels have destroyed all the out-build-ings of the fort, and burned their only vessel, hich was lying under its guns. Everything out the fort indicated a determination to contest the battle to the last. The channel to Dog river is unobstructed. The naval and land forces are confident of success. At a late our last night we heard that Farragut had emanded the unconditional surrender of the ert. Farragut's demand for the surrender of Tuesday was refused, the commander of the ort saying that he had six months' eating and fighting rations, and would resist to the last moment. Before this, Grainger's force, which is in the rear, has cut the communications of the fort. The ram Tennessee was in the attack. Farragut is confident of reducing the fort. The Hartford was badly injured. We hold all the channel to the bay. We hold all the channels to the bay.

DENVER, August 18. The regiment of one hundred day cavalry ordered by the War Department to fight the Indians, will be in the field in ten days. It is already more than half full. All places of business are closed up till further orders. Martial law prevails. Many wild rumors are

Later.—Indians murdered several families. and burnt houses on Cherry creek, 25 miles from here, last night, the settlers fleeing to Danver for protection.

The commander of the district tc-day issued special order to enroll all able bodied males ver 16. The drafting to fil bundred day regiments to be commeaced immediately. The lines and block houses being erected around the city and from the fact that the telegraph wires was not molested leads to the belief that no whites engaged with the Indians.

MEMPHIS, August 15.
The Argus mentions the capture and plunder of the steamer Lady by guerillas, but does not say when er where it occurred. There are also rumors that the steamers Olive Branch and Edward Walsh have been robbed, and the gunboat No. 3 fired into on the 12th by the rebel battery at Gaines's Landing. Thirty-three shots struck her. No lives

CAIRO, August 18 Two soldiers, belonging to the 37th Iowa, were killed, and seven wounded, by being rushed between the cars and a wall on th

[Special to the Cincinnati Commercial] WASHINGTON, August 18. Washington, August 18.
The War Department to day issued an order of the utmost importance to Kentucky,
Tennessee, and Missouri, the proper execution
of which will do much to draw the line in hose States between loyalty and disloyalty.
t appears that many persons in those States have endeavored fraudulently to obtain the benefits of the President's Amnesty Procla-mation of December last, by taking the precribed oath, without any purpose of restoring beace and establishing national authority, as crowided for in the explanatory proclamation of last March, but solely to screen themselves from punishment for crime, or to protect their roperty from seizure and confiscation.

In view of this fact, it is ordered that all silitary officers use the utmost diligence in etaining and bringing to speedy punishment il persons who have taken this oath for any ther purpose than that prescribed by the resident. The fact of their fraudulently aking the oath is to be treated as in itself an ffence, and as depriving the persons of all aim to immunity, protection, and clemency ommanders of departments and districts are

prescribe such rules as will prevent rougful administration in future, and also och rules as will bring to punishment the flicers who have, or who shall, thus wrongly RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE IN KENTUCKY .- The ollowing order has been issued by General

Headquarters District of Kentucky, Annoth Division, 23d Army Coars, Lexington, KY., Aug. 13, 1864.

General Orders No. 63.

I. All shipments of goods, produce, stock, nerchandise, and wares of every and all description, by railroad, water, wagon, or otherwise, into this State, or from any point in the State to say other noint, are absolutely. in the State to any other point, are absolutely isterdicted, except as hereinafter provided.

II. Permits for shipments will be given to persons of well-known loyalty by Prevost Marshals of districts, which will endure for the period of four months, subject, however, at any time to revocation, and on these being resented to the carrier and registered, ship-nents will be made as heretofore. The Pro-rost Marshal of each district is directed to envene a Board of Advisers, five well-known tizens of the district, of unquestioned loyalrespectability, and integrity, with whom will advise regarding the loyalty of appli-

ants for permits; and in cases where there any be doubt regarding the loyalty of the ap-licent, the following oath may be adminis-ared by the Provost Marshal, which will acompany the oath and permit:
"I do solemnly swear that I have not, by yord or action, given the slightest aid and discourage, discountenance, and overshrow the rebellion, and will use all my influence to restore the authority of the Government of the United States over the States now in re-

V. All goods shipped or intended to be shipped in violation of this order will be seized, and the name of the owner, together with the value of the goods, will be reported to these headquarters for orders regarding the disposition of the goods; and commanding officers are directed to arrest and imprison any carrier or other person detected in ship ping or carrying goods, unless the same are regularly permitted as herein directed.

By command of Brevet Major-General S.
G. Burbridge.

J. BATES DIOKSON,
Capt. and A. A. General.

MALE HIGH SCHOOL Aug. 3, 1864. Clement, Esq, Chairman High School

Sin: I have the honor to report that the valuable cabinet belonging to the estate of the late Jacob Walter, of this city, has been purchased and added to the museum of this institution. This purchase was made through the liberality of Messrs. R. J. Menefee, Vene P. Armstrong, H. S. Julian, B. F. Guthrie, H. P. Truman, Charles Miller, B. O. Levi, J. M. Monohan, F. H. Hegan, C. F. Harvie, Joshua Speed, and J. Smith Speed, to whom the thanks of the board and of the friends of ducation and science are due for this valua-ble donation. Respectfully, E. A. GRANT, Principal.

Whereas, This board and those interested in education and science have again been placed under obligations to Dr. E. A. Grant for his successful efforts in procuring the excellent cabinet belonging to the estate of the late Jacob Walter, deceased, which is a very rapushle acquisition to the museum of the valuable acquisition to the museum of the Male High School; therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of this board be extended to Dr. E. A. Grant for the efforts in RIVER NEWS.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE. Mej Anderson, Cin. Hazel Dell, Mad.

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.
Maj, Anderson, Cin, Hazel Bell, Mad.
Rebecca, Cin. Glide No 3, Oin. The river continues to rise slowly, with 34% inches water in the canal by the mark. The weather was cool and pleasant yesterday The U.S. mail-steamer Lewellen, of the Louisville and Henderson Line, arrived at Portland at a late hour last night. She brought up 67 hhds tobacco

COMMERCIAL.

The Lewellen will leave for Henderson this evening

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKET. OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, B. THURSDAY, August 18. We quote gold, silver, exchange, &c., as follows: Buying. Selling. 257 262

ALCOHOL—Market quiet, and prices unchanged. We quote at \$3 46@3 54, the former price for 76 % cent and the latter for 98 % cent.

Butter-Scarce at 35@450 % B. Sales of 1,500 pounds n firkins at 42c.

BREAKFAST BACON-We quote at 21@22c \$ tb. CANDLES AND SOAP-In fair demand, and star can lles held firmer at 32@34c. Tallow at 18@19c. Soap CHEESE-Firm and unchanged. We quote Western Reserve at 19%c; Hamburg at 20c, with sales of 80 boxes W. R. at 19%c.

COTTON VARNS—Unchanged. We quote sales of No. 200 at 90c, No. 600 at 87c, and No. 700 at 85c. COAL-Unchanged. Holders are firm at 36c % bushes by the cart-load, and 30c by the barge-load at the river CORN-Is in good demand at \$1 25@1 20 for ear and shelled. FLOUR-Market quiet. We quote extra and family at \$9 50@9 75; superfine at \$8 25@8 50. A sale of 1,000 barrels extra to the Government at \$10 was reported at the Merchants' Exchange.

FEATHERS-Unchanged. Sales at 80c. GROCEBIES-Coffee firmer but unchanged at 51@52c. Sugars firm; New Orleans at from 23@25c; crushed at 32@33c. Molasses unchanged at \$1 15@118. GINSENG.-Sales at \$1 45. HEMP—We quote at \$135@150 % ton. Prices are dull. Hax—Unchanged at \$20@23 % ton. Sales from stors at \$25. MALT—Sales at \$1 95@2. A sale of 300 bushels was

reported on 'Change to-day at \$2.
OATS-Bemain unchanged. We quote at 90@95c. Onions-We quote at \$5@5 25. Provisions—Quiet and unchanged.

Seeds—There is very little doing. We quote clover nominal; timothy at \$6, and flaxseed at \$2.75.

Tobacco—The market remains active, and prices are not materially changed. Sales of 326 hogheads as follows: 7 at \$10@10 75, 14 at \$11@11 75, 44 at \$12@12 75, 34 at \$13@13 75, 25 at \$14@14 75, 18 at \$15@15 75, 5 at \$16@16 50, 5 at \$17@17 75, 5 at \$18@18 75, 9 at \$19@19 75 12 at \$20@20 50, 9 at \$21@21 75, 6 at \$22@22 75, 7 at \$23@ \$23 75, 6 at \$24@24 75, 13 at \$25@25 75, 5 at \$26@26 75. 16 at \$30@30 75, 5 at \$31@31 50, 8 at \$32 25@32 75, 4 at \$33 25@33 75, 3 at \$34@34 50, 2 at \$35, 6 at \$36@36 75, 1 at \$37, 2 at \$38@38 25, 3 at \$39@39 75, 4 at \$40@40 25, 2 at \$41 25, 1 at \$42, 1 at \$44, 2 at \$45 25@45 75, 2 at \$46, 1 at \$48 50, 1 at \$49, 1 at \$50, 1 at \$51, 1 at \$52 75, 1 at \$53, and 7 hogsheads trash as follows: 3 at \$8@8 75,

and 4 at \$9 25@9 75 78 100 ns. We quote the different grades as follows: Lugs from 0@18c: Clarksville do from 14@22c; common shipping leaf 18@24c; medium 24@30c; good and fine do 31@40c; Clarksville do 40@52c; manufacturing, common, 25@ 6c; good and fine 40@50c; choice and fancy 51@81c WHITEFISH-Sales at \$10 7 half a bbl. WHEAT-We quote red (May) at \$1 75, Mediterrane

an nominal at \$1.50, white at \$1.85@1.90.

Wood—In good request and unchanged. We quote wool in grease at 66@68c, and washed at \$1.03@ WHISKEY-Prices unsettled. Holders are asking CINCINNATI, August 18, P. M.
Flour 25c higher; superfine \$8.50@9. Wheat unchanged and quiet; red \$1.85@1 87, and white \$202 05.
Corn firm. Sales of ear at \$1.70@1 19, and of shelled at \$1.25 in elevators. Holders are asking \$1.25. Oats

at \$1 23 in elevators. Holders are asking \$1 25. Oats more active, opening a 172c, and closing at 174@75c; 70c was refused for round 173c, and closing at 174@75c; 70c was refused for round 173c, and closing at 175c, 170c was refused at \$1 75. Dat 1,400 barrels were procured at \$1 75.

No change in mess pork, Bulk shoulders in good demand at 15c; holders asking 1554c Sides are held at 17c. A small lot of clear bacon sides sold at 22c. Lard advanced to 21c, with sales of 100 tierces. Groceries firmer, Molasses 3c higher. Coffee 49@52c. Flaxseed 30c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bashel lower, closing at \$2 65.

Grid 256@257. Exchange dull at par. Money tight. Cotton more active and 1@2c better; sales at \$1.78 for middling uplands.

Flour-State and Western opened firm, and closed active and 5@10c better; sales at \$9.55@10 05 for extra State, \$10.40@10 60 for round-heep Ohio, and \$10.50@ ctive and 5@10c better; sales at \$9.95@10 05 for extra
state, \$10.40@10 60 for round-hoop Ohio, and \$10.50@
\$12 for trade brands; included in the sales are 4.000
\$13 for trade brands; included in the sales are 4.000
\$13 for trade brands; included in the sales are 4.000
\$14 soles are state for forward delivery, of which 1,000
\$15 bis extra State for forward delivery, of which 1,000
\$15 bis were for the last half of November, at \$11.25, and
the remainder in port.

Whiskey firmer; sales at \$1.80 for Western, including one parcel reported at \$1.81; also 250 bbls Western
for all of September at \$1.85.

Wheat opened quite firm, and closed 1@2c better;
sales at \$2.12@2 34 for Chicago spring, \$2.13@2 34 for
Milwankse club, and \$2.36@2 42 for winter red
Western. Corn 1@2c better; sales at \$1.64@1.55 for
mixed Western, and \$1.56 for high mixed nearly yellow. Oats steady at \$9.699 for Western.

Coffee dull at previous prices. Sugar dull; sales of
Cuba at 20.40@21½c. Molasses cull.

Petroleum—Crude quiet at 59@34c; refined in bond
firm at 86%487c; refined free firm at 87@88c.

Wool firm, with an upward tendency.
Pork less active and a shade lewer; sales at \$37@37
20 for mess, \$40 cash and \$40 25 regular way for new
mess, \$30 for prime, and \$3.5 for prime mess; also 1,500
bbls new mess for September, at buyer's option, at \$42.
Beef dull. Cut meats quiet and firm. Lard less active
and without material change; sales at 21½@22%c; also
1,200 bbls for August, at buyer's option, at 23e, and
500 bbls for September, same option, in port. Butter
quiet at 40@47c for Ohio, and 45@55c for State. Cheese
steady at 18@26c for common to prime.
Money rather easier. Gold firmer, opening at 257,
advanding to 258, declining to 257%, advancing to 258,
add closing quiet at 257% Gold Falend 1134.

STEAMBOATS.

For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson LEWELLIN.....Lusk, Master. LEWELLIN. Will leave this day, the 19th inst, at 5 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to al9 REGULAR PACKET—U. S. MAIL LINE, Connecting at Cincinnati with Early Eastern Trains. FOR CINCINNATI.

On and after Sunday, July 31st,

The magnificent passenger steamers MAJA ANDERSON, HILDERTH, master.

One of the above steamers will leave for the above port daily at 11 o'clock A. M., and the steamers EMMA FLOYD or NORMA will leave for the same port daily at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage amply on board or to

ort daily at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOSEPH CAMPION, Agent,
jy31 Office at the Wharfboat, foot of Third st. 1864: LOUISVILLE and HENDERSOR

U.S. MAILBOATS. For Owensboro', Evansville, and Henderson connecting at Evansville with the The new and light-draught steamers BIG GMES AGLM and TARASCON will leave tevery Testions Valuesday, Friday, and Saturday at 5 P. M.

NOTIOE2.

All preigns and passengers must be at the Portland about before 5 o'clock P. M., as the boats will not be delayed after that time under any ofrounstance. Less terr, bills of ladiage, portages, &c., must be left with the Agents, on Newton street, between Main and &striver, before 8 o'Boak P. M.

J. H. HENGE

CONNECTICUT

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OfHartford. Ratio of Expenses to Receipts for eighteen years is even and nine-tenths per cent.

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R. E. PAILES'S

The number of military commanders who have written their own memoirs is very small. First among them is Xenophon, who, however, was rather historian and philosopher than soldier, though he was in the battle of Delium at the age of twenty-two, where, sharing in the general flight, he fell from his horse, and was rescued by Socrates, who bore him on his shoulders to a place of safety, and trained him up as his pupil. He was in the expedition of Cyrus the younger against Persia, but only as a civilian. When the Greek army was wholly disorganised, after the death of Oyrus in the battle of Cunaxa, Xenophon volunteered to conduct his countrymen home, and, chiefly under him, followed their memorable "Retreat," of which he has left a minute and graphic account in the "Anabasis." Scarcely less interesting is the work written by Julius Casar—the renowned "Commentaries"—in which he describes his campaigns in the Gallic War. Prince Eugene, companion in arms of the famous Marlborough, wrote his autobiography; so did Dumories, a noted French General of the first revolution, whose exit from Nothing could be more precise or clear than public life preceded the rise of Napoleon, and the statutes, but at the same time he was only eral of the first revolution, whose exit from so, indeed, did Mapoleon himself, who fulfilled | very partially aware of what convocation had soldiers at Fontainebleau, when he took leave of them on the eve of his departure for Elba, that he would record the great achievements they had performed together.

It was Wellington's constant purpose, after sheathing his sword at Waterloo, to have written his own Military Memoirs, but engagement in civil life, and the almost constant necessity, of daily recurrence, for administrating the direction of the army of England, as Commander-in-Chief, prevented his carrying out this intention. However, he left sufficient memoires pour servir, of which historians have already availed themselves largely, in his voluminous and important despatches and correspondence, edited, under his own supervision, by Colonel Gurwood, It will then be seen that great soldiers have not added much to literature. Several of Napoleon's captains have written books, it is true, but when these did not exclusively relate to campaigns in which they have served, they rather were contributions to his history than records of their own. His soldiers, whatever their rank, seem ever to have valued his fame far above any that could be claimed for them-

Winfield Scott does well to place his autobiography before the world. All his life he has emphatically been a soldier. It has pleased God to make him a successful one, and his own good conduct has prevented any they had power to express an opinion on heblot upon his escutcheon. He is the American Bayard, "sans peur et sans reproche." | the authors. But the Right Reverend Bench The life of such a soldier must convey a great moral lesson to his countrymen.

THE ANGLICAN CONVOCATION .- Our readers may occasionally have seen allusions to the dissensions which prevail in the church of England, as regards both doctrine and discipline. They will have perceived, in connection therewith, the operation of a body called "Convocation," which arrogates to itself supreme jurisdiction over the religious opinions of all members of the church, lay and clerical: but it is possible that many will be unacquainted with the history and functions of this body, and we, therefore, transfer from the Philadelphia North American an article devoted to the consideration of its operations on a recent occasion, affording a remarkable instance of collision between a living jurisdiction and an obsolete one. There have, it says, of late years been some singular developments in the church of England, amounting in some cases to a denial of her authority in matters of private belief, and in others to a doubting of the soundness of her doctrines. Bishop Colenso has carried the latter to the extreme in casting doubt not only on the teachings of the church, but on the genuineness of the source whence she derives them. The authors of the Essays and Reviews have carried the former to a very dangerous length, impugning the authority of the Thirty-nine Articles as interpreted by the Church, and the obligation of ministers to subscribe them. The Rev. Messrs. Wilson and Williams, two of the prominent writers in these remarkable Essays, fell under the ban of the ecclesiastical authorities some time since, and were cited before the courts for heresy. They were found guilty, and condemned to censure and suspension. Against this sentence they appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council-the appointed appellate tribunal in such cases—and their cause was argued at full length by the ablest counsel on both sides, the decision of the Court of Appeal being a species of compromise between the litigants. It is not with these proceedings at common law, however, that we have to do at present. The Church itself, alarmed at the latitude of opinion sought to be established, thought proper to take steps of its own for the mainten. ance of its authority, and Convocation, therefore, took what is called "synodical action" on the Essays and Reviews, and formally condemned them by the solemn judgment of

both Houses. The convocation of the clergy is a very ancient institution. It originated in the immunity from secular taxation formerly claimed by the Church. In the days of the Plantagenets this immunity was disputed by the arbitrary princes of that race, and to escape their threatened violence the clergy agreed to tax "Lords of his house and of his mill were they," should be the amount of their contributions to with no tidings of Enoch, and then Philip en-

the public burdens. For this purpose they treats Annie to marry him. She consents, assembled in convocation, the Papal legate or provided he will wait another year to see the Primate of England being the convoking whether Enoch may return. Her children wish this marriage to take place. She prays authority. Archbishops, bishops, and mitred for a sign that Enoch was dead, and opens the abbots formed an upper chamber, and the dea-Bible at the text "Under a palm tree," and cons, archdeacons, canons, and minor digoi taries of the Church, with delegates from dreams that she sees him sitting on a height. under a palm tree, and over him the Sun, and the different dioceses, formed the lower cham ber. It may easily be imagined that the believes that Youder thines
The Sun of Righteousness, and these be palms
Whereof the happy people strowing oried
"Hosanna in the highest!" clergy taxed themselves as little as they could, and there was incessant warfare between the Crown and Convocation on the subject, the

She weds-but we must let the poet tells us Plantagenets being always in a normal state of these second nuptials: of these second nuptials:

So these were wed and merrily rang the bells,
Merrily rang the bells and they were wed,
Butneve merrily best Annie's heart.

A footstep seem'd to fall seside her path,
She knew not wheace; a whisper on her eas,
She knew not wheace; a whisper on her eas,
She knew not wheace; a whisper on her eas,
She knew not wheace; a whisper on her eas,
Alone at home, nor ventured out alone
What all'd her then, that ere she enter'd often
Her hand dwelt linseringly on the latch,
Fearing to enter; Philips though he knew;
such doubts and fears were common to her state,
Being with child; but when her child was born,
Then her new child was as herself renew'd,
Then the new soother came about her hearb
Then her good Philip was her all-in-all,
And that mysterious instinct wholly died. of poverty. But when Henry VIII. "turned church lands to lay," and assumed to himself the headship of the Anglican Church, he also took upon himself the power of summoning ever he thought proper. This power thus cessors of Henry VIII., who in their turn found the Church a troublesome body to deal

the convocation and of proroguing it when-

vested in the Crown remained with the suc-

with. At length, on the establishment of the

constitution on a Protestant basis, in 1688,

and the vindication of the supreme authority

of Parliament, the Church fell into a subor-

dinate position, and was subjected to such

taxes as Parliament thought fit to impose upon

it, the privilege of taxing itself being taken

away. And as the act of uniformity and

other statutes had introduced a general con-

formity to the Thirty-nine Articles, and in a

great measure removed dissent from the

Church, there was but little left for the Con-

of convening it at the same time as the na-

tional Parliament, and of proroguing it im-

mediately. For more than a hundred and

fifty years this practice remained in force. It

was reserved for the reign of Victoria to ab-

uprising of new and very dangerous elements

of discord in the bosom of the Church, and

the loudly-expressed desire of its leading

a most ridiculous light. The Judicial Com-

was, if Convocation, was likely to be mischiev-ous, to prorogue it; and the third, if it exceed-

guarded by the statutes, and any one presum

crown, was liable to penalties. Nay, further, Parliament foreseeing that the clergy might

selves. It was impossible that Convocation

could exercise such a jurisdiction, and even

They had no power to convene, or hear any

charge; and he could only warn them, that in there was any attempt to draw Convocation

beyond its proper limits, to withdraw from it

look behind. In the present case, the most

appropriate judgment would be "Solventur risu tabulæ." There was no intention on the

part of the government to take further step

If so high and mighty a body as the collec-

tive hierarchy of the Church of England can-

not, without incurring such risks, pronounce

an opinion upon the moral or immoral tenden-

cies of essays written by one of their number,

we may well ask why they pretend to exercise

any functions at all. The Archbishop of Can-

terbury meekly deprecated the wrath of gov-

ernment, and said that the object of Convoca-

tion was not to prosecute any one, but to vin-

dicate the Church of England from all com-

plicity with the doctrines of the work in ques-

tion; and the Bishop of Oxford argued that

retical doctrines, though not to proceed against

had to succumb to the majesty of the wool-

sack. In our country such a body as "Convo-

cation" would speedily pass into the limbo of

vanity; but it drags on its existence in En-

gland, a proof of the tenacity with which the

English people cling to their ancient institu-

tions, even when they have long ceased to

have any vitality, and exist in name only.

And we are amused at the jealousy with

which the acts of the Anglican Church are

scrntinized by Parliament, as though the days

of Land and Strafford, of Bonner and Gardi-

TENNYSON'S NEW POEMS .- Ticknor & Fields

have just issued their new volume of Teany-

son's poems. We have not received it, but the

Boston Post says the people are reading it

with that avidity which might be expected.

Tennyson is truly a great poet. He belongs

to a new school, of which he is the head, and,

as yet, only worthy member. These poems

are fine, yet some of them are in the homely

style. They do not sound like Locksley Hall

-they do not seem to burn with all the fire of

that genius which has so much entranced the

world in the "Idyls of the King"-yet they

are worthy of him. Enoch Arden is formed

somewhat on the basis of the Lake School.

It has a homely subject, is written in the sim-

harmoniously together. As it is this poem

which will give the reputation to the book.

we quote liberally from it, that the story may

be understood. A hundred years ago, upon a

beach, of whose proximity the poet says:

"A hezelwood.

By autumn nutters hauted, flourishes,
Green in a cup like hollow of the down,"

three children named Enoch «rden, Philip

Ray, and Annie Lee, were playmates togeth-

er. The children grew up together, and the

But when the resy dawn of childhood past, And the new warmth of life's according sun Was feit by either, either fixed his heart On that one gid, and Enoch spoke his love, But Philip loved in sleace, and the git! S-emed kinder unto Philip than to him; But she loved Evoch, tho' she knew it not, And would, if ask'd, deny it.

Enoch, however, set to work like a man to

place, Philip grieving over his own rejection,

lays him up for a time, and then, in hope of

bettering his fortunes, he goes out as boatswain

n a China bound vessel. He starts Annie, by

the sale of his boat, in a small-wares' shop,

and leaves her-he full of hope, she oppressed

with the sad augury that she was not again to

raged from their earliest years.

ner, might return at any time.

find itself in a serious predicamen

remembering the pillar of salt, not to

ments, one lay, the other clerical.

worthy of attention:

Meantime, Broch still lives. On the homeward voyage, his ship is wrecked, himse f and two comrades reaching an island, an "Eden of all plenteousness," where eternal summer smiled. The youngest dies, having lingered out a three-years death-in-life." noch's surviving comrade dies sun-striken Years pass on, and at last a ship, toucking at the island for water, bears Enoch back to England, landing him on the harbor whence, years ago, he had sailed before. He finds no light nor murmur in the home where he and vocation to do. The practice then grew up Annie had lived. He went to an old tavern kept by one Miriam Lane:

kept by One Mirlam Lane:

But Mirlam Lane was good and garrulous,
Nor lethim be, but often breaking in,
Told him, with other annals of the port,
Not knowing—Buoch was so brewn, so bew'st,
Se broken—all the story of his heuse.
His baby's death, ker growing poverly,
How Philip put her little ones to school,
And kept them in it, his long woeing her,
Her slow soneont, and marriage, and the birsh
of Philip's child: and o'er his countenance
No shadow past, nor motion: sny one,
Regarding well, had deem'd he felt the tale
Less than the teller: only when she closed
"Enoch, poor man, was cast away and lost;"
He, shaking his gray head pathetically,
Repealed muttering, 'Cast away and lost;"
Again in deeper inward whispere, 'Host!'
But Enoch yearned to see her face again: rogate it. Recent times have witnessed the within the last few years, in compliance with

members, Convocation has been permitted by the Crown to sit for the transaction of busi-But Enoch yearned to see her face again;
If I might look on her sweet face again If I might look on hersweet face again and know that she is happy." So the thought faunted and karass'd him, and dreve him forth trevening when the dull November day Mas growing duller tw light, to the kill.

There he sat down, gazing on all belew; ness. England has, therefore, two Parlia-But of what utility is this clerical Parliament? What are its powers? If it cannot There he sat down, gasing on all below; There did a thousand memories roll upon his Unspeakable for sadness. By and ty The ruddy square of comfortable light, Ear-slosing from the rear of Phillip's house, A lured him as the beacon blaze allures. The bird of passage till he madly scrikes Against it, and beats out his weary line. deal with heresy and other grave spiritual offences, it becomes a mere phantom of a Parliament. In the recent case above alluded to

its utter want of authority has been placed in For Philip's dwelling fronted on the street,
The latest house to landward; but behind,
With one small gate that spen'd on the waste,
Flourish'd a little, square and wall'd:
And in it throve an ancient evergreen,
A yewtree, and all sround it ran a walk
Of shingle, and a walk divided it:
But Enoch shun'd the middle walk and stole
Up by the wall, behind the yew; and thence
That which he better might have shunn'd, if grie's
Like his have worse or better, Enoch saw. mittee of the Privy Council having relieved the authors of the Essays and Reviews from the legal consequences of their acts, the Convocation in both houses "synodically" condemned the books. It appears that this is an

For cups and silver on the burnish'd board Sparkled and shome; so genial was the hearth And on the right hand of the hearth he saw Phillip, the slighted suitor of oldstimes, Stout, rosy, with his babe across his knees; And o'es he record disheration; aid. assumption of power on the part of the Church which involves the penalties of a promunire. or forfeiture of lands, goods, chattels, &c., and if the Government were disposed to take And o'er her econd father stops a girl,
A later but a loftler Annie Lee,
Fair halred and tall, and from her lifted hand
Bangled a lee gith of ribbon and a ring
to tempt the babe, who rear'd his creasy arms,
Saught at and ever miss dit, and they laugh'ds
And on the left hand of the hearth he saw proceedings against the members of the Convocation the latter would find themselves in a very ugly quandary. The subject was brought before the House of Lords a fors-The mother glancing often teward her babe,
But turning now and then to speak with him,
Her son, who stood beside her tall and strong,
And saying that which pleased him, for he smiled.

Now when the dead man come to life beheld
His wife his wifen more, and saw the habe night since by Lord Houghton, who asked if Government intended to take any steps in the matter. The reply of the Lord Chancellor is

Now when the dead man come to life beheld His wife his wife no more, and saw the babe Hers, yet not his, upon the father's knee. And all the warmth, the peace, the happiness. And his own children tail and beautiful. And him, that other, reigning in his place, Lord of his rights and of his children's love—Then he, the Miriam Lane had told him all, Because things seen are mightier than things heard, Stagger'd and shock, holding the branch, and fear'd To send abroad a shrill and terrible cry, Which in one moment, like the blast of doom, Would shatter all the happiness of the hearths. The Lord Chancellor said there were three modes of dealing with Convocation since it had been permitted to deliberate actively. One was to take no notice of it; the second od its powers, to bring it to the bar of a court of justice. The supremacy of the crown, which was the fountain of all jurisdiction, ec-He, therefore, turning softly like a thief,
Lest the harsh shingle should grate under foot,
And feeling all along the garden wall,
Lest he should awoon and tumble and be found,
Crept to the gate and open'd it, and closed,
As lightly as a sick man's chamber door,
Behind him, and came out upon the waste. clesiastical as well as civil, was most carefully

ing to exercise that authority, directly or indirectly, save under the special warrant of the He does not discover himself, but earns his living as before, among the boats and barks, assume to exercise those traditional powers of which history furnished many examples, carefully provided that any sentence or anything gradually declines in health, tells his story to Miriam Lane under a strong promise of silence:

else proseunced by Convection had no va-lidity, and could not be carried into practice. I charge you now,
When you shall see her, tell her that I died
Blessing her, praying for her, loving her,
Sare for the bar between us, loving her,
As when she laid her head beside my own.
And tell my daughter annie, whom I saw
Sollya her mother, that my latest breath And tell my daugh or annie, whom I saw to like her mother, that my latest breath was spent in blessing her and praying for hem, and tell my son that I died blessing him. And say to Philip that I blest him too; denever meant us anything but good. But if my children care to see me dead, who had ly knew me living, let them come, am their father; but she must not come, for my dead face would vex her after-life, and now there is but one of all my blood who will make any me my display. in the newspapers. He was most reluctant to interfere, for the case might be a serious one. The penalties of premunire had amounted to as much as £40,000, and he really shrank from enabling the Chancellor of the Exchequer to sweep at one haul into his net all the archbishops and bishops, all the deans and arch-deacons, and the whole of Convocation. He, d now there is but one of all my blood no will embrace me in the world to-be; is hair is his; she cut it eff and gave it, d I have borne it with me all these years, d thought to bear it with me to my grave; t now my mind is changed for I shall see hims, babe, in bliss; wherefore when I am gone, ke, give her this, for it may comfort her: will moreover be a teken to her at I am he. therefore, wished to warn the right reverend bench of the peril into which they put themit expressed an opinion in such matters it That I am he.

He dies, and there ends as simple and touch ing an Idyl of the Hearth as was ever written.

WONDERFUL PROPERTIES OF FIGURES.-Though figures constitute a universal language among the civilized nations of the earth, and maintain such an exalted character for honesty and truth that it has passed into a proverb that "figures never lie," yet they are treated as the mere slaves of calculation, without any regard for that respect and consideration to which their peculiar qualities entitle them. To rescue them from the degradation of being looked upon as mere conveniences, let us see if they are not possessed of certain properties which shall excite our wonder and admiration.

Few people have a clear conception of even 'a million of dollars," which we hear expressed on every side, whenever the cost of this "cruel war" is under discussion. Let us make a very simple mental calculation, and see if we are not astonished at the result. Mr. Longworth, who recently died at Cincinnati, was said to be worth \$15,000,000. How many days would it take to count that sum, at the rate of fifty dollars a minute, working steadily ten hours each day? While some are guessing four or five days, another a week, another two weeks or a month, the operation can be carried on mentally by saying fifteen millions divided by fifty gives three hundred thousand minutes, divided by sixty gives five thousand hours, divided by ten gives five hundred days! An answer which is sure to strike your guessers with amazement; a remarkable instance of the difference between guessing and thinking.

The powers of the human understanding are limited. The increase of figures has no limits. Our knowledge of numbers, therefore, must necessarily be limited. But, like every other subject, the more we study and think about it, the more we shall know. A distinguished philosopher, to whom the world is indebted for some of the grandest truths of science, has said that, without any extraordinary endowment of mind, by thinking long and deeply on his subject, point after point gradually unfolded itself to his mental vision, until he was able to comprehend the mighty laws which control the uni-

ple style, but the thought and the rythm move The child who has learned to count as far as three, has an idea of that number; but the number thirteen is quite beyond his comprehension. The savage gets along very well with his arithmetic so long as he is not required to go beyond the enumeration of his fingers and toes; but any greater number quite bewilders his imagination, and in despair he refers to the hairs on his head, the rivalry between the two boys for Annie's love leaves of the forest, or the sands of the seashore, to express his overwhelming sense of its magnitude. Every young student of history has laughed at the extreme simplicity and ignorance of the Indian whom Powhatan sent to England to see the country, and find out how many people were there. As soon as the shores of England were reached, the win the woman he loved. The marriage takes "poor Indian" procured a long stick and commenced to cut a notch on it for every one

and seven happy years of health and compehe saw. Of course he was soon obliged to tence glide on. A girl and two boys are the ruits. Enoch meets with an accident which On his return Powhatan, among many questions, asked how many people he had seen? 'Count the stars in the sky," was the reply, "the leaves on the trees, the sands on the shore, for such is the number of the English." Perhaps this untutered child of the forest was see him. The youngest child dies. The little not so very far astray after all; for the stars in both hemispheres visible to the naked eye business does not answer. Philip undertaks to educate the other children, he being "rich do not exceed the number of ten thousand. The hairs of the head and the leaves of the see himself in print. trees may be easily counted, and the sands An ugly man is apt to conclude that

THE NEW PHASE IN EUROPEAN POLITICS. The New York Times says a German Confederacy, embracing Denmark, seems to be among the strange possibilities at this time in the political future of Europe. England, who has urged her friend into a fight, and then turned the cold shoulder in the time of atmost need, may be compelled to see her old ally in fraternal unity with her enemy. It would be a wonderful instance of retribution if the German Confederacy should become a great naval Power, and hold the keys of the Baltic, and rival Great Britain, because British diplomacy had promised and threatened, and then weakly abandoned an ally. It seems too striking an instance of poetic justice to be possibly true. We fear also it is too great a change to be at once effected.

The Danish people must have some pride of nationality and blood, and we would naturally suppose would prefer a union with the Swedes and Norwegians, their nearer relatives, and speaking substantially the same language, to one with Germany. War and difference of tengue and literature must have caused some antipathies which are not so easily softened. They might naturally fear the Germanising of their schools and language and the entire obliteration of Denmark. The old naval glories of the brave little kingdom are not entirely forgotten, and there must be many who would not willingly exchange the Danish history for the troubled and doubtful records of a German "Union."

But all such considerations of sentiment must sink away before stern necessity. The kingdom is abandoned by all the world. She must choose between almost annihilation and a position like that of Hesse Cassel or a Greeian kingdom, with small territory and a scant population, or a high rank as an independent State, member of a great Confederacy, and to be sustained by all the other members. Her language and independent nationality could be preserved, even as those of Austria and Prussia are, while she would have the power and resources of fifty millions of people behind her. Her quota to be furnished to the Federal armies would not be exorbitantly heavy, and, though her population would not entitle her to any great influence in the Diet, her naval power and skill would make up for this deficiency. She would continue, in all probability, to possess both Schleswig and Holstein-as when they were all German, there could be no weighty objection to a union of those provinces with the kingdom. Donmark would become the great naval and maritime outlet of the vast German Confederacy. An immense marine business would concentrate in her harbors. There the future German navies of iron-clads and frigates would be built, to issue forth and contest the empire of the Baltic with Russia, or that of the North Sea with England. She would become prosperous as she never was before. Such are the inducements and necessities to further this proposal for a new union with Germany.

But, on the other hand, it will oppose the united resistance of the great Powers, France, Russia, and England. France does not want another rival on the sea, nor a stronger Confederacy to guard the Rhine. The Emperor knows that this success of the Danish war and the acquiring of Denmark, would strengthen the German federation immensely, both in the popular feeling and in material resources. He would oppose the union with every means in his power. Russia, of course, fears for the Baltic, and dreads another obstacle added to her advance toward the West. Her policy is always to divide and weaken Germany. England fears another naval Power on the Continent, and knows the bitterness of disappointment on one side which has driven her ancient ally to the arms of her enemy, and the hate and jealousy toward her on the other. She has every reason to wish no good to the proposed union.

If Denmark and Germany were really in earnest to unite, not one or all of these Powers could prevent it. A union of two independent peoples is no ground for war, and Germany and Denmark united could defy all Europe. But when we consider the innumerable jealousies working among the German Powers; the reluctance of Denmark; the difficulties as to the terms of union; the dread by Austria that Danish harbors would become mere ports for the Prussian fleet; the ill blood engendered by war, and the antipathies of race, we may rationally doubt whether any such most desirable union can ever take place. If it should, it would be one of the most remarkable events of modern history, and would have a most important bearing on the future of Europa.

(For the Sunday Journal.) THE TRUE UNION. I entered a hall where the great had convened.

hate, Their brows were all slouded with rabid resolve To wield the great tiller of national fate. That moved on the deeps of my soul's inner core asked that the Union my father's had n

Might bless us in peace as it blessed us of yere. The dread answer met me 'mid flashes of spite. "The Union we've broken shall never abide Till the last sable African breaks from his bonds And stands as your equal in freedom and pride.'

It seemed that New England grew dark in disgust, That Bunker Hill monument bowed as in shame, Gld Putram and Warren e'en greaned from their And the rock of the pilgrims forgot its preud name.

I sought a high dome where the mighty had met, But rancor and war were in every dark eye, They counselled the blade of destruction to whet, All order to crush and the laws to defy.

They called for the passport that brought me to them, I straightway demanded that they should res he States they had blighted in treason and blood To their first ancient compact of Union once more Right forth from their conclave with hands on their

They bade me begone 'mid investive and wrath, They sneeringly told me to view the red wee That lay in the merciless conqueror's path. It seemed that the grave of their Marion heaved In startling convulsions of patriot grief, That Haynes's cruel martyrdom blackened their

And Liberty's heritage prayed for relief. I sighed for some place where my darling request Might be made without danger or insult to me, Where treas n's anathemas ne'er should be heard, Nor shoulder-strapped insolence mock at my ples I turned and beheld one grand temple of light.

And the wise and true-he arted had gathered them passed its broad portal-stone stately and bright,

I lifted my voice for the Union I loved. And thurders of welcome shook pillar and tower; They told me it lived! it was mine!! it was theirs!!! And yet should defy pampered anarchy's power! Kentucky smiled sweet through her cities and fields. Her Clay and her Crittenden sang from the dead, The groves of the Hermit re-echo'd his vow. As we lifted our hearts to great Heaven and said:

Let African servitude fade into naught Or stand in our midst as it is or as 'twas, We swear by the battles our ancestors fought To remember their warnings and cling to their cause Like an Eden, where once but the red savage

Let us stand in the breach at the point of the sword. To preserve it unsullied, unbroken, unchanged You traiters may shout that our fabric shall fall Or stand on the mists of a slavetrader's dream, te fanatics may how! that our Union is lost Unless abolition reign first and supreme,

We hurl the dark lie in your villanous teeth, It shall blister each tongue that hath given it sound And your names when the flat of justice goes forth Shall alike on the black list of treason be found GEORGE ADAMS. CHATTANOOGA, TENN., August 1, 1864. If you want to be suited, go to a good tailor;

f you want to be non-suited, go to law. Make the best of everything. If you have he jaundice, exult that you have a golden prospect before you. There is some sin in the best natures.

There's not an Eden without its serpent. Adverse fortune and the world's frowns may trengthen us. Like the Earth herself, we are often most refreshed when "under a As soon as a young fellow begins to make

rhymes, he gets the typous fever and burns to themselves—that is to say, to decide what call him Father Philip. So ten years pass, on the sea-shore are by no means innu- womankind are little elso than unkind MILITARY.

HOSPITAL DIRECTORY. R. H. Gilbert. Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, Superin ndent and Medical Director General Hospitals outsville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany—office of sinut street, between Fourth and Fifth. CLAY GENERAL HOSPITAL. Alexander T. Watson, U. S. Vols, in charge.

Alexander T. Watson, U. S. Vols, in charge.

Assacs A. Assacr Shuth and Brondway.

Evanol B. Corner Fitesonth and Easin.

Bronch O, Sixth street, between Walnut and Chest-

A GOOD LITTLE FARM, CONTAINING IN acres, all under fence, and mostly in grassfirs rate water-good fruit and good buildings of all sorts-in Oidham county, one mile rrem Buckner Station, on the Louisville and Frankfort S. B. -which I will exchange for greenbacks. Apply to B. Mason, on the premises, or Luther Howard, Louisville. Branch D, corner of Brook and Broadway (Officers'). BRUPTIVE GENERAL HOSPITAL. Francis Green, Surgeon U. S. Vols., in charge. Branca No. 1, en Bardstown road, beyond old tell-ate (Small Pex). Sranch No 2, Griffin Heuse, 3% miles eut on Mew-IN JEFFRESONVILLE, IED., LOT

IN JEFFRESONVILLE, IED., LOT

1121 Ro. 227, on Spring street, between Maple
1121 and New Market, 494 front by 714 feet deaple
1124 one desirable two story dwelling house with
seven or eight rooms, good cellar, eistern, 85 by 20
16et on the south side of Market street, between Mulberry and Clark, now occupied by W. Patrick; also
one two story brick house, two squares below the
above on Market street, occupied by Mrs. Wallace,
Address, or apply to

O. VERKORFF,
122 d'm

No. 140 Fourth street. burg road.

Branck No. 3, Johnson House, between Bardstewn and Newburg roads.

Branck No. 4, Gome Heuse, on Newburg road (Men-MROWN SENERAL HOSPINAL

OR hill east of Park Barracks, Third street. Blom-cowe E. Fryer, AssistantSurgeon U. S. A., in charge. TOTTHE GROWNLAS HOSPITAE. Mond of Breadway. A. O. Swartzweldsu, Eurgeon U. S. Vols., in charge. NEW ARBANY, MIDIAWA, Thes. W. Fry, Surgeon U. S. V., Superintendent of Iespitals, in charge. Office—De Paw House, Main treet.
Hospital No. 4, cerner of Highth and Main streets.
Hospital No. 5, old Tabler Mouse, Main street.
Hospital No. 5, corner of Seventh and Elm streets.
Hospital No. 5, Scott & Brindley's Buildidgs, Main iye dw South side Jesserson st., bet. Fourth a Fifth FOR SHOULD SING JONETSON EL, SOL FOURTH & FIRM STATE OF SELECT AND SECURITY OF 12-INOH DIAMETER OF SELECT AND SECURITY OF SELECT AND SECURITY OF SELECT AND SECURITY OF SELECT AND SELECT A

street.
Hospital No. 11 (colored), Oak street, near rathroad depot.
Wood Hospital, Vincennes street,
Ohio General Hespital (floating). JEFFERSONY MILE CHEERAL HOSPERAN. One mile above the city. M. Goldsmith, Sur-JOH HOME HOSPITAL.

One mile below the city. H. P. Stearns, Surgeon U.
S. Vols., in charge.

CHURCAL HOSPITAL NO. 16.

INSURANCE

Hear the railroad depot. Act. Ass't Surgeon M. H. Bired, U. S. A., in charge.



way5 A. M. THEOUGH FRHIGHT for Mashville andly,
7 A. M. MAIL AND PASSENGHE Train for Mathville, Bowling Green, and Olaraville daily.
5:16 A. M. HEFREST PASSENGHE Train for Lebenon, Perryville, Banville, Harredsburg,
Smersbelisville, and Columbia daily (except CASH ASSETS 1st July \$3,275,000 MOR DY FIFE.

DWELLIEG - HOUSES insured for three or five years at rates much reduced from annual tariff.

WM. PRATHER & CO., Agents, jy30 dlm No. 416 north side Main street.

Atlantic Fire Insurance Company of New York

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKYORT, K.Y., July 29th, 1864.

This is to certify that John Muir. as Agent of the Atlantic Fire Insuranse Company of Brooklyn, New York, at Louisville, Jefferson county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of am act entitled "An ast to regulate Agenstes of Foreign Insurance Companies." approved March 8, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said John Muir, as Agent as sforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Louisville for the term of one year from the date heree. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital ef said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dellars.

In textimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above wristen.

E. J. KEENON, as 9d12

Assistant Anditor.

PHRSIX FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

Total assets... Cash on hand and in Bank \$40,552 94 Premiums in course of collection 52,478 32 U. S. Secondary

SAINT LOUIS Mutual

ALCONOMIA Of St. Louis, Mo.

Sepital Stock, as an original basis, \$100,000

Assets, July 1st, 1864, - \$323,056 66

DIVIDIND {Declared to Policy Helders} 40 pr ct. The following, showing the entire amount of losses incurred and premptly paid by this company since its organization, January, 1888, gives ample evidence of the care and prudence exercised in the selection of its risks, and its assets also show its complete snocess, and that Western men and Western institu-

tions are as fully reliable and quite as safe as those of the East or North. We issue Life Policies in all the rms to be obtained in any Company: LOSSES in 61/2 years only - - \$21,500 Where is there a Company that can make a better showing? 1995 Dividends to Policy-holders declared

the first of January (this year 40 PER CENT), besides ple reserve fund for Re-insurance. A LL THOSE DESIROUS OF HAVING THRIER
future unveiled may be gratified by applying by
letter, enclosing five dollars with a lock of their hair,
also giving a desoription of their appearance, color of
their eyes, and when and where bern. They may also
ebtain for the sum of twenty five dollars a receipt for
the preservation of their youthful appearance until
the most advanced period of lifetil appearance until
the most advanced period of lifetil
Direct all communications to
GONSALVO GARCIA,
22 dlm* DIRECTORS. JAMES H. LUCAS. BERNAED PRATTE.

WILLI
FUNKHOUSEE, Funkhouser & Eurnett
FUNKHOUSEE, Funkhouser & Eurnett
PECK, Fresident Pilot Kneb Iron Oc.
WOODS, Oashier Merchants Bauk.
ALLE, Obonteau, Harrisen, & Valle,
OBINSON, Bobinson & Garrard.
MCCCED, McCord & Oc., Machinists.
FHOENTON, Fhormon & Pierce.
STURGEON, President North Mo. Ballrock
GAN. OVERSTOLE, Overstolz, Wagner, & Co., ICH SCHAEFFER, Nicholas Schaeffer & Co., Star Oandle Factors. VILLIAM T. GAY, Gay, Hanenkamp, & Edwards. FANOIS BEEHLER, Upholsterer. DAVID KEITH, Keith & Woods, Booksellers and Stationers, t. P. HANENKAMP, President Bank of St. Louis, SAAG W. MITCHMLL. D. A. JANUABY, D. A. January & Co., Grocers and

WM. J. LEWIS, Lewis & Bro., Tobacconists. OFFICERS. SAMUEL WILLI, President,
JAMES H. LUCAS, Vice-President,
WM. T. SELBY, Secretary.
WM. N. BELBY, Secretary.
WM. N. BERTON, General Agent,
DE, JOHN T. HOPGEN, Examining Physician,
LACKLAND, CLINE, & JAMISON, Legal Advisors LOCAL BOARD OF REFERENCE.

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JAMES TRABUE & OO.
J. YON BOERIES & OO. MEDICAL EXAMINEES.

DR. LEWIS BOGERS. DR. JOHN THURSTON J. L. JENNINGS, M. D., Special Agent. Louisville Agent's Office No. 12 New Bank Building, cerner Main and Sixth streets, Louisville, Ky. Franklin Insurance Company,

A T THE EEGULAR ANNUAL BLECTION OF A President and twelve Directors, bold this day, as following gentlemen were duly elected for the extra year. JAMES TRABUE, President.

WH. Gavin,
B. P. Newcomb,
J. S. Lithgow,
W. M. Honse,
W. Hong,
J. S. Lithgow,
W. Hughes,
W. Hughes,
W. Hughes,
W. Hong,
J. P. Torbiti,
W. J. Anderson,
John White,
W. Hong,
J. P. Torbiti,
W. J. Anderson,
John White,
W. J. Anderson,
John World,
J. J. Hong,
J. Hong,
J. J. Hong,
J. J. Hong,
J. This Company continues to do a general Marin nd Fire Insurance Business at its office, corner fain and Bullitt streets, over Citizens' Bank, imme

casks Crown Sherry Wine; REAL ESTATE.

TWO EXTRA FINE ROOKAWAY HORSES, sound and perfectly gontle. Can be seen at Miller & Leonard's stables, Marketstroet, between Sixth and Seventh.

For Sule.

A PAIR OF STRAKE BROINER, he need evice med and complete, she is the surche, Si inches discustor. Apply at Louisville Paper RH. V. Buffort & CO.

MAILRUADA

Laulsville and Nashville Rallroad.

Change of Time.

OF AND AFTER SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1984, TRAINS will leave the Bepot, corner of Minth and Broad-

Sunday).

F. M. ASCOMMODATION Train for Bardstown

daily (except Sunday).

F. M. PASSENGER Train for Mashville daily.

P. M. THEOUGH PRESCRIFT for Nashville daily.

B. MAESHEL, Sup't Transportation.

Loudsville & Frankfor, and Lexington

& Frankfort Radroade.

On and amer Menday, March 28, 1964,

OR and alter Monday, March 28, 1864,

EXPERSE TRAIR LEAVES DAILY (EXCEPT

Enday) at 5:26 A. M., stopping at all stations extest fair Grounds, Eace Course, Reownshors, And
Bellaview, Learnes Lexington at 2:28 F. M., Scopping at all uta
tions) leaves Louisville at 7:15 F. M., Leaves

frankort at 5:26 A. M., sand arrives at Louisville
at 3:50 A. M.

EFFERSORVILLE RAILROAD.

TWO DAILY TRAINS

2.25 P. M. Daw (except Sandays), walling

AT SEYMOUE:

for candigna a, Columbus, Cloveland, New York, Re-sen, Findeurg, Palladelphia, Enishmore, Wash facton, &c.

AT INDIANAPOLIS:

Der Ubretand, Pitchiourg, Philadelphia, New Hörr Briton, Baltimere, Washington Carr, and Ele points Bast and Mertheast. The Unicogo, Detroit, and all points he sho Worth and Morthwes. For Cairo, St. Louis, Hannibel, Quincy, St. Sewoph. St.

9:00 P. M. had direct connection as believed

SET Fassencers by taking this route avoid a Contract the and desir of MILING BLDE of FIVE MILION. SET THE TOTAL SET OF MILION SHOWNERS, and tendence are the HOURS in time over our safe and the Other reutes to Others and De Horstwers.

TO EASTERN OFFICE.

TO EASTERN OFFICE, TO EASTERN OFFICE, WITH PROPERTY SOLD BOTH to see that they used "JEFFEREDMY LINE BAILBOAD" SEE AN IN FORMATION CAN be obtained OF TENER SEE SECTION OF THE BAIL SECTIO

MEDICAL

发展推进

BEST REMEDY KNOWN

Bilious Complainte, Sick Headache, Costive

sees, Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Sea Stelecess, Se.

DB. JAMES R. CHILTON, the GREAT GUERTST ays: "I know its compession, and have no doubt it vill prove must beneficial in those complaints for which it is recommended."

confidence recommend is."

DE. GEO. T. DEXTER says: "In Flatulency,
Beartburn, Costivences, Sick Headeshe, &c., the
SELTZEL APERIECT in my hands has proved indeed a valuable remedy."

deed a valuable remedy."

For other testimonials see pamphist with each bettle.

TARRANT & CO.

278 Greenwich street, New York. FOR SALE BY ALE DEUGGISTS. 010 dosly

CATARRH! CATARRH!

E. SERLVE'S ENQUED CATARRES.
EMBLY -a sure ours or CATARRES or Office
THE HEAD. It is easier to ours Catarrh then
necumpton, and by ourles the first we prevent the

eymytome of Catarrh, as they generally always, first very slight. Persons find they have a continuous the they have a continuous they have a continuous they have a continuous they are the changes of temperature. In this continuous may be dry, or a slight discharge, this cord, a forward becoming thick and adheadys

DE. D. M. BENEFE.

Astrology and Alchymy.

A LL THOSE DESIROUS OF HAVING THRIE

WOTICE
I WOULD INFORM DEALERS IN MANUFACTURED TOBACCO in the city and at a distance that I am prepared at any time to serve them in this department, and shall be pleased to wait upon them with samples of anything this market afords at lowest figures obtainable and at short notice.

A. B. DEAN.

st figures obtainable and at short netice.

A. B. DEAN,
Tobacco and General Commission Merchant,
jyl8 dim 106 Main st., above the Galt Hou

OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY AND LOUISVILLS
MUTUAL INSUBANCE COMPANY.

MUTUAL INSUBANCE COMPANY.

LOUISIAN INSUBARCE OUMPANY.
LOUISYILLS, July 15, 1884.
FINE POLIOY-HOLDERS ARE HERSEY NOTE.
L. Sed that, at a meeting of the Board of Directom
of said Company on the 2d July, 1884, it was ordered
that a call of ten per cent be made on the stock notes
to psy losses recently sustained.
Prompt attention to this notice is indispensably
necessary.

D. Monaugaron,
jy15 dtf.
Secretary.

Wanted.
WE WISH TO BUY 1,800
AGED MULES and 1,000 OAV.
ALEY and ARTILLERY HOR-

Window-Shades and

Hollands.

LARGE ASSOCIMENT AT WM. F. WOOD'S.

TWINE-TWINE-TWINE.

LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF BALING TWIME just in store and for sale by 1912 d20 MOFERRAN & MENEFEE.

SACKING TWINE.

In store and for sale by JNO. E. GHEENS & BEG.

15 bbls Ginger uv; In store and for sale by JNO. E. CHEMES & BEO.

S BAMLESS BAGS-200 bales assorted brands two-bushel Grain Bags in store and for sale by GEO. O. HUNTER, iwe dim Wain, but Third and Econoth she.

20 15 % pipes Cognac do; 20 bbls N. Y. do; In store and for sale by INO. B. SHREMS & BBO.

W BAPPING PAPER2,500 bundles Straw Paper;
1,000 " Rag "
Just received and for sale by DIA" OREIN RAWSON, \$33 Main st.

25 % PIPES A. SEIGNETTE BEARDY:

2 aBBLS AFPLE BRANDY: 2 bbls extra fine Apple do: 3 bbls Peach do:

10 CASKS PORT WINE:
15 de Madeira do:
10 bbls Muscat do:
20 bbls Malaga do:
15 bbls Ginger de:

EGE CONSIGNMENT OF ASSORTE sing Twine just received and for sale low to the control of the contr

apriz def

MILLER, LEONARD, & CO., Market, bet, Sixth and Seventh.

Il prove most beneficial in those complaints for nich it is recommended." DB. THC MAS BOYD says: "I strongly commend to the netice of the public." DB. EDWARD G. LUDLOW says: "I can with

General Ticket Agents

MAVE JEFFERSONVILLE OFFOSTE LOWE

CLOTHING!

Dissolution. THE COPARTNESSHIP HERETOFORE EXIST-ing between O. G. JONES and O. A. GRAVES in the Wholesale Clothing business, under the firm of O. G. JONES & GO., was, on the lat July, disselved by mutual consent, and C. G. Jones is authorized to sei-tle up the business of said firm.

FINE CLOTHING

Furnishing Goods,

SIXTH STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

We respectfully invite werchants to give our stock an examination before buying.

No. 257 Broadway, NEW YORK,

IMPORTERS OF

German and English Hosiery,

Laces and Dress Trimmings,

TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE

WHOLESALE TRADE

GRUUERIES

A. H. & W. O. GARDNER.

Wholesale Grocers

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Ho. 702, northwest comor Seventh and Main stu

MITCHELL & ARMSTRONG

Eo. 222 Main st., between Second and Third,

Prevision & Commission Merchanta.

DEALERS IN FORK, BACON, LARD, STAGE Hams, Flour, Alcohol, Cologne Spirite, pure Copper and Bourbon Whiskey; agents for the sale of the colobrated Willow Eun Bourbon Whiskey.

DOVAL HAVANA LOTTERY—In Brawing It of May 23, No. 24,271 drew \$100,000, No. 26,902 drew \$60,000, No. 1,452 drew \$100,000, No. 26,902 drew \$60,000, No. 1,1,552 drew \$10,000, No. 21,916 drew \$0,000 60 per cent premium paid fee prises. Information furnished. The highest rates paid fee Poubloons and all kinds of Geld and Eliver.

TAYLOS & OO., Bankers, It Wall st. New York.

Department.
The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of

BROADWAY MILLS

Corner Tenth & Broadway sts.,

Near L. & B. R. Depot,

LOUISVILLE, EY

W HEAT-WHEAT WANTED AT THE HIGH-W est market price. Flour and Offal always or hand, and orders for delivery or shipment of either promptly attended to.

AN INDIAN'S REMEDY.

CLEANSING AND TONIC BITTERS

its use.

Oall and got it and try it. There is no mistake about it. It is a severeign remedy in diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Blood.

MILE SICENESS CURED.

Its Cause and a Specific Antidete Dis-

covered-Warranted Effectual

in Every Case.

DE SELMAN'S THEATISE ON MILK SICK.

j13 dtr DR. A. G. SELMAN, Indianapelis, Ind.

8,000 GRAIN SACES FOR SALE.

COPPER WHISKEY.

WM. T. BARTLEY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

no. 33 BEOAD ST., REW HORK.

WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE

AND OFFICE OF

Louisville Paper Mill.

CLAIRVOYANCE.

AS ES. ANNA DEFOE, the widely-known Clairvo; I've ant, may be consulted upon any subject of his that enlists the sympathies of the mind. She return

smatchines the sympothese of the mean. In the sympothese prompt and correct answers to all questions respecting Absent Friends, Business, Marriages, Discussions, No letter will be noticed except it contains 91. State questions distinctly, and address One Formation of MRS. ADM. DEFOE, all 60 Mrs. Southern State Contains 91. South 1,016, Louisville, My.

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O. K. KING & CO.,

TOBACCO AND COTTON FACTORS

No. 24 Broad st., NEW YORK.

Advances will be made on shipments to above how A O. & Juo. S. Brannin, No. 204 Second street, Lor m5 dam

F. H. GIBSON.

Broadway Drug Store

CORRER FOURTH AND BEGADWAY, LOUISVILLE, KY.

BUREAND PRESENT MEDITORES, OHEMICALS, and Drags, choice toilet and anny articles, and Liquors and Wines for medical surpeces, extra Excitators and Wines for medical surpeces, extra Excitators on health and suncising Tobacco, superior Extracts for health and continues to the contracts for health and contracts for health

AT WEOLESALE.

B. KITTKIDGE & CO., Clacingati, Ohio.

SWORDS,

A. V. DUPONT & CO,

409 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

SAM'L A. MILLER,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

VINE P. ARMSTRONG

m19 dava

. W. MITTIRLL. Lede Mitchell & Deem.

Men's and Ladies Gloves,

Men's Furnishing Goods,

d

HOUSMAN

O. G. JONES.

C. S. JONES AND P. H. TAPP HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership for transacting the WHOLESALE CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS business under the firm of JONES & TAPP. DISORDERS OF THE LIVER JONES & TAPP,

Digestive Organs, ARE OURED BY

DYSPEPSIA

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

HOOFLAND'S

The Great Strengthening

TONIC.

Other Article in the Marketi

Hoofland's German Bitters

WHAL OWNE HVERY CASE OF Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases et the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a Diseased Stomach.

CREERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOME Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Considering in ward Piles, Fulness of Bleed to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausee, Hearthurns Disgrat for Feod, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sear Bructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Harried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Head, Harried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Head, Pluttering at the Head, Pluttering of Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowaess of the Skiu and Hyes, Pais in Side, Back, Onest, Limbs, &c., Suddon Flutters of Heat, Eurning in the Flesh, Constanting of Heat, Surving in the Flesh, Constanting of Evil, and great Depression of Systems.

REMEMBER

THIS BITTERS IS Not Alcoholic CONTAINS NO

Rum or Whiskey, and Can't make Drunkards, But is the Best Tonic IN THE WORLD.

READ WHO SAYS SO: From the Key. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist urch, Pemberton, M. J., formerly of the North

The posals for Loan.

The second of the United States, the second of by the Treasurer of the United States, the second oby the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assitant Treasurers and Designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasurer, Notes payable three years from August 16, 1804, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-benths per cent per annum, with semi-annual compensations. Jhurch, Femberson, a. aptist Church, Philadelphia. I have known Hoefland's German Eitzer faverably for anumber of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been se pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and knew that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus yell-liely proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention; of these afflicted with the disease for which they are recommended to these Bitters, knewing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoefland's Bitters is included to beaselt the afflicted, and far in our arms arink."

Yours truly, , bearing inserest at the rate of seven and shree-ths per cent per annum, with semi-annual coupens ached, payable in lawful momey. He option of the hese notes will be convertible at the option of the der at maturity, into six per cent geld bearing ds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years in August 15, 1867. He will be five and payable twenty years to knote will be fisued in the denominations of r, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or able to order, as may be directed by the sub-bors.

> From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Beligious Knowledge, and Christian Chrenicle, Philadelphia.

seribors.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, er some nultiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the eriginal certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to erder. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department. prepared.

Interest will be allowed to Augustasth on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original estrificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15th, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of derest. preparation, in the hops that he may thus committees to the benefit of eiters.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofinad's German Elitiers, prepared by Dr. O. M. Jackson, extilic city, because I was rejudiced against them few many years, under the impression that they we chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am industed to all riend, Bobert Shoemakert, Esq., for the reaccost extinct year, the properties in an for encouragement to any them when suffering from great and long eegithmed debility. The use of three bottles of these bitiers at the beginning of the present year, was fellowed by widen reliefs and restoration to a degree exhedity and mental vigor which I had not felt for size bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for size the store, and had almost despaired of regainings. say the inercest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent, which will be paid by this Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper fadorsements are made upon the original certificates. All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give applicants to all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

Jy 30 d Im Secretary of the Treasury. J. NEWTON BROWN, Philadelphie.

From the Rev. Joz. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 1929.

Dr. JACKSON:

Dear Sir-I have been frequently requested to seen neet my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere. I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family of the usefulness of Dr. Moefinade's German Bitters, I depart for once from my measured to the corpose my full convisions that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Compiscent, it is a cap's and valuable proparation. In zona places, it is a cap's and valuable proparation. In the Box every beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.

Yours, very respectfully.

Eighth below Coates street, Philadelphia.

From Rov. Warren Randelph, Paster of Bastist Murch, Germantown, Penn. DE. C. M. JACKSON: Doer Sir-Personal experience enables me to may that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you all a most excellent medicine. In casee of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will precede similar effects on others.

Nours, truly,

WARREN BANDOLPH,

Germantown, Fe. D. A. SHEADER, No. 210 MARKET STREET, Le. nowing side, a few doors above Brook, is the progretor of the "PERFILLEBAT.

THE BRETHES," an Indian Remedy, that, for the once of all affections of the Kidners and Liver, Dropwiches, and as a general Purifier of the Blood, is unsurpassed. This Bitters has effected many permanent curves in the most obstinate and long-standing cases that had bailed medical treatment until they were pronounced hopeless. Those afflicted would dewell to try this superior remedy. Mr. Shrader can show the recommendations and certificates of well-known citizens who have been relieved and curved by its use.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Fastor of Hedding E. Ohurch, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON: Deor Sw —Having used your German Bitters is may samily frequently, I am prepared to say that it had been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and many valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.

**Yours, respectfully, J. H. TURNER, No. 736 N. Mineteenth streets.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor es Columbus !(N. J.) and Milestown (Ps.) 'Bautiti

NEW ROCHELLE, M. DR. C. M. JACKSON: DR. O. M. JACKSON:

Dear Str—I feel it a pleasure, thus of my own ascord to bear testimony to the excellence of the Ganman Bitters. Some years since, being much afficient
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to be a tonio that cannot be surpassed.

J. M. LYGNE. OMETHING NEW.—We have just received in store a very fine article of SEAM LESS HEMP GRAIN ACKS, manufactured from the best Kentucky hemp. We sak the attention of all persons interested in the grain business to this article as being by far the cheapest and most durable saok now made.

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Respectfully yours.

T. WINTER, Rewborough, Ph. Cotton Factor

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutstown, Berks County, Pa. DR. C. M. JACKSON:

DR. O. M. JACASON.

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I am very much improved in health, after having
a ken five bottles. Sours, with respect,
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